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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BHARATPUR STATE

For the Sambat Year 1973.

(FROM 1ST NOVEMBER 1916 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1917).



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Annual Report on the Administration of the Bharatpur State for Sambat Year 1973 (1916-1917).

CHAPTER I -General and Political.

I. Situation, Boundary, Area, Population, Revenue and Tribute.—As mentioned in previous Reports, the State of Bharatpur lies in the North-East of Rajputana between latitudes $26^{\circ} 43''$ and $27^{\circ} 50''$ and longitudes $76^{\circ} 54''$ and $77^{\circ} 48''$, the extreme length and breadth being 76 and 48 miles respectively.

The State is divided North and South almost in two equal parts by the narrow gauge line of the Rajputana-Malwa-Railway which passes East and West in a straight line. The Nagda-Muttra-Railway, a broad gauge section of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, including the Bayana Agra Branch, crosses the narrow gauge at Bharatpur and runs for about $68\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the State territory. The State is bounded on the North by the Gurgaon district of the Punjab, on the west by Alwar, on the South-West by Jaipur, on the South by Jaipur, Karauli and Dholpur and on the East by the Agra and Muttra districts of the United Provinces.

The general aspect of the State is that of an immense alluvial plain fairly well wooded and cultivated with detached hills in the North, and hilly and broken districts in the South and low ranges on the parts of the western and north-eastern Frontiers. The State covers an area of about 1,993 square miles with a population of 5,58,785 souls. The annual gross revenue of the State, calculated on the average of the past three years, is Rs. 34,18,525. It is exclusive of the Deorhi Tehsil, the income of which, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, is almost solely assigned for the Palace expenses. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or any other State.

2. His Highness' Name, Title, Health and Education.—The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharaja Vrijendra Sawai Kishen Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jang, a Sinsinwar Jat by caste. He was born on the 4th October 1899. His Highness, having passed the Diploma examination of the Mayo College with credit, is now learning the administration work of the State since December 1916. His Highness commenced with the Army Department, taking over charge of the Cavalry Regiment, the Ghurchadas and the Imperial Service Troops. His Highness was then initiated in the Judicial work both Civil and Criminal in which he acquired considerable experience in a very short time. His Highness was invested with the 3rd Class then, with 2nd Class and afterwards with the 1st Class Magisterial powers and also with powers to try Civil suits upto Rs. 500 and finally with appellate and revisional powers of the State Council. His

Highness has shown exceptional intelligence and acumen in the disposal of the Judicial and Departmental work. His Highness also went through the budgets of the various Departments, including those which were directly under his charge.

His Highness has also been initiated in the work of the Revenue Department. His Highness has made a capital start and has shown himself to be hard-working, quick at grasping a point and eager to get to the bottom of the matters and to learn thoroughly.

His Highness attends Council meetings, and a separate Court and Office under the name Ijlas-Khas with separate staff has been formed where His Highness does the Departmental and other work. In order to acquaint himself with working of the Tehsils of the State and the condition of the people, His Highness remained in camp with the Political Agent Eastern States Rajputana during the cold season of 1916-17.

His Highness went to Bombay with his Tutor and Guardian Mr. E. C. Gibson, I. C. S., on the 11th January 1917 and returned to Bharatpur after staying there for a week.

His Highness accompanied by Mr. Gibson and party proceeded to Mount Abu on the 5th June 1917 and remained there during hill season returning to Bharatpur on the 12th July 1917.

His Highness paid a private visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India at Simla on the 8th August 1917.

Colonel C. W. Waddington, C. I. E., M. V. O., who was appointed by the Government of India as Remount Officer for Rajputana, Central India Agency and Kathiawar visited Bharatpur on the 1st September 1917 during the course of his tour in connection with the purchase of horses and ponies. His Highness personally made all the arrangements in this connection, fixing centres in the State for the purchase of horses and visited them himself beforehand with a view to all available good animals being collected there. His Highness then accompanied Colonel Waddington to all the centres and it was through His Highness' personal efforts and keen interest taken in the work that a large number of good animals was secured.

In October 1917, His Highness took part in a conference held at Ajmer for the discussion of the various questions relating to recruitment in Rajputana. The conference was attended by 9 chiefs of the Rajputana States including His Highness and the same number of European Political and Military Officers, and was presided over by the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

E. C. Gibson Esqr. I. C. S., continued to work as Tutor and Guardian of His Highness save for the period of about four months when he went on leave.

3. His Highness the Maharaja's relations.—The Ruler of Bharatpur is related to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur and His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkot.

4. **Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib.**—The paternal uncle of His Highness enjoyed good health during the year. He is a Member of the State Council.

5. **Principal events.**—(i) Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford arrived at Bharatpur by Special train at 9-10 A.M. on 20th November 1916 and were received, on alighting, by the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Colonel Bannerman, C. V. O., C. I. E., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General presented to Their Excellencies, His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, and His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur. The Political Agent then presented Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib, the Assistant Political Agent and the Members of the State Council.

Their Excellencies and party were then conducted to Motor Cars and proceeded to the Keoladeo Jhil for duck shooting. The shoot commenced at 10 A. M. when a bugle sounded the commence fire. A Salute of 31 guns was fired to announce His Excellency's arrival. The shoot was stopped at 1 P. M. when the bugle sounded the cease fire. The guests (present) were then presented to Their Excellencies by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, after which lunch was served at Keoladeo.

Shooting recommenced at 3-30 P. M. and continued until dusk. After lunch Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, accompanied by the Hon'ble Joan and the Hon'ble Anne Thesiger, and the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General visited Dig. On the arrival of His Excellency at the Agency after the shoot State Dalis of fruits and sweet-meats together with the customary Rs. 5,000 in cash were presented. Dinner was served at the Agency at 8-15 P. M. Their Excellencies left Bharatpur by special train at 10 P. M., the same evening, the departure being private. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur and the Political Agent Eastern Rajputana States accompanied Their Excellencies to the Station. The usual salute of 31 guns was fired next morning to announce the departure of His Excellency.

(ii) *Visit of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.*—The Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, paid a visit to this State during the course of his cold weather tour. He was at Nagar on the 5th and at Dig on the 6th January 1917. While at Dig, Sir Elliot Colvin was pleased to preside at the Annual Prize giving of the Dig school, a full account of which is given in the Chapter relating to Education. Sir Elliot motored from Dig to Bharatpur on the 7th January and granted interviews to the Members of Council, Sardars and officials of the State the same day. Sir Elliot Colvin stayed at Bharatpur on the 8th and 9th January, and left for Biana on the 10th. He

was at Bareta on the 12th and at Gadhi Bajna on the 13th January which he left for Karauli on the 14th.

(iii) *Visit of other chiefs.*—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Farid Kot visited Bharatpur on the 29th January 1917 and left on the 1st February 1917.

(iv) *Imperial Service troops at the Front.*—The Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops—both Infantry and Transport—remained at the Front throughout the year. They were employed in France, Egypt, the Dardanelles-Salonika, Mesopotamia and East Africa and were at the end of the year serving in the three last mentioned theatres of War. At all these places they served and earned the commendation of the General Officers commanding and worthily upheld the good name of the State. Both the Units were mentioned in the Government despatches.

(v) *Recruitment for the Indian Army.*—In the matter of supplying recruits for the Indian Army every assistance has been rendered by the State. Bharatpur has, from the very beginning of the War, been one of the foremost States in Rajputana in the supply of recruits for the British Indian Army and the great success attained in the recruiting operation during the year under report is due to, in a great measure, to the keen interest and personal zeal of His Highness who has been doing his utmost in this behalf.

The Government of India having considered it a matter of the highest importance to give all possible impetus to recruiting at the present time a Central Recruiting Board was constituted at Delhi in pursuance of which a Central recruiting Committee was formed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, with a view to co-ordinate recruitment in this Agency. In order to organise this Board a Conference was held at Ajmer on the 31st October in which His Highness the Maharaja Sahib took part. The said conference was followed by the first meeting of the Rajputana Central Recruiting Board held at Ajmer on the 3rd November 1917 which was attended by Dewan Bahadur Munsh Raushan Lal, Judicial and Financial Member of the State Council, as a representative of the Bharatpur Durbar. The Darbar having taken into careful consideration all the possibilities of recruitment for combatant and non-combatant units in the Bharatpur State and the ready means of increasing the flow of recruits, a local standing Committee was formed in July 1917 with the Political Agent Eastern States Rajputana as President, His Highness The Maharaja as Vice President and the Members of Council and certain Civil and Military Officers as its members. At the recommendation of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohamad Ashfaq Hasan Khan Revenue Member, State Council was appointed Secretary of the Bharatpur State Recruiting Board. The Tehsildars were ordered that in the matter of recruitment they should solicit instructions direct from the Secretary.

The Local recruiting committee held several meetings working out details and organizing State recruiting parties for every Tehsil.

The Darbar besides sanctioning advances to be made to recruits and stimulating the work in various other ways was also pleased to allow the grant of a reward of Re. 1 per approved recruit to the State recruiting parties in addition to the reward of Rs. 3 given by Government through the Government Recruiting Officer. It is worthy of note and a matter of which the Bharatpur State should be proud that the percentage of combatant recruits enlisted in Bharatpur during the first three years of war, to the male population between the ages of 18-25 as given in Appendix 3 of the proceedings of the Recruiting conference held at Ajmere referred to above is the highest of all the Rajputana States.

(vi) The Local branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund continued to do good work. As previously reported, it was established in 1914 to grant relief to the men of the Imperial Service Troops, who returned from the Front on sick leave, or were invalided out of service, and the families of the deceased soldiers.

The total amount subscribed, including State contribution of Rs. 25,000 was Rs. 52,616-12-11. Of this Rs. 38,664 were remitted to the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ajmer and a sum of Rs. 2,964 was spent locally in giving relief etc. and other miscellaneous expenses connected with the Fund. The balance Rs. 10,988 is with the State Treasurer who is Honorary Treasurer of the Fund.

Enquiries were made into the family circumstances of 19 men of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops and of the British Indian Army who had gone to the Front and who belonged to the Bharatpur State. Besides, sums aggregating Rs. 3,225 were received from the Central Committee of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Nasirabad, from time to time in the year under report and distributed to the persons of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops who returned on sick leave etc from active service.

(vii) *Mrs. Bannerman Soldiers' Comfort Fund.*—As mentioned in the previous reports, a Ladies' Committee was organized at the instance of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba, C.I., after the name of the late Mrs. Bannerman, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the Indian Soldiers' Comforts Fund and preparing articles of comforts for the same. The Committee prepared and supplied various clothings and other articles of comforts for the use of the soldiers at the Front. The total collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,666-11-10 while a sum of Rs. 1,124-9 represented last year's balance. Of this Rs. 7,166-2-3 worth of the articles were sent to the soldiers of the Bharatpur Imperial Service Troops at the Front. Several consignments of dried fruits and spices were also sent.

The Committee continued to hold weekly meetings at Bharatpur under the presidentship of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba, C. I., and Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, which were attended by European and Indian ladies.

The Ladies' Committee or association has been strated by Her Highness the Maji Sahiba with the object of gaining the sympathy and support of the

Female sex in matters connected with the war and preparing and supplying articles of comforts for the soldiers at the Front including the sick and the wounded. A brief abstract of the war news is read out to the ladies at the meeting. The success achieved by the fund is due to the personal zeal and keen interest which Her Highness the Maji Sahiba takes in all matters connected therewith.

(ciii) *Prayer meetings.*—On the 4th August 1917 being the 3rd anniversary of the War, His Highness the Maharaja with his Sardars and officials offered prayers to the Almighty for the success and victory of the Allied armies and for the welfare of His Majesty the King Emperor, George V. Similar prayers were offered by the people of all communities and creeds in the Bharatpur City, Dig. and other important towns and villages throughout the State in their respective places of worship.

(ix) *Contributions made by the State.*—Besides the contributions made towards the Indian Imperial Relief Fund and Indian Soldiers' Comforts Fund, as mentioned above, the following war contributions were made by the State during the year under report:—

1. Towards expenses of the war	...	Rs 50,000
2. Belgium Relief Fund	...	.. 500
3. Red Cross Fund	...	., 200

Rs. 50,700

(x) *Indian War Loan.*—In response to the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 380 F dated the 1st March 1917, inviting contributions to the War Loan, a meeting of the Sardars, officials and leading citizens of Bharatpur was held at the Victoria Park on the 14th March 1917. It was presided over by Colonel A. D. A. G. Bannerman, C. V. O., C. I. E., I. A., Political Agent Eastern Rajputana States and attended by all the European and Indian officers. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and Their Highnesses the Maji Sahiba C.I., and the Maharani Sahiba also graced the meeting with their presence.

The meeting was opened by the President with an impressive speech in which he drew the attention of the audience to the tremendous struggle in which Empire was engaged against a powerful and unscrupulous enemy who used infamous and inhuman means to secure a draw. The President made a special reference to the notable services of the Bharatpur State to the Empire in the present war and said "The Imperial Service Infantry and Imperial Service Transport Corps have the privilege of taking part in the war operations which are being conducted in Europe, Asia and Africa, liberal contributions have been made towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Soldiers' Comforts and various other War Funds and the recruiting of Jats and Gujars for the Regiments of the Indian Army and for the State Imperial Troops has been very satisfactory."

In conclusion he referred to the words used by the Prime Minister of England that "a big loan will shorten the war" and appealed to the audience to use their utmost endeavour to make the loan a complete success in the Bharatpur State.

A General Committee of selected officials with Dewan Bahadur Munshi Raushan Lal as its Secretary was formed to go into the details of working and organizing a managing Committee to carry on the War Loan work in the State.

The Darbar as a special measure to further the cause of the Indian War Loan and in order to help the State employes in contributing towards the said loan sanctioned the advance of 3 months pay without interest to such of them as desired to join the loan, the amount being repayable within six months by 6 monthly instalments. Further concessions were also sanctioned in the case of low paid servants. This had the desired effect as a very large number of State employes took part in the loan, the system of Postal Cash Certificates being most popular.

Her Highness the Maji Sahiba and Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba held ladies meetings at Bharatpur and Dig and did their best to extend the objects and benefits of the War Loan among the ladies of Bharatpur.

The total sum subscribed by the Bharatpur Darbar and the public towards the War Loan, amounted to Rs. 10,29,466. Of the promised amount a sum of Rs. 10,02,872 has been invested leaving a balance of Rs. 26,594 which it is hoped will be realized very soon. This includes the Darbar's share of Rs. 7,00,000 invested in the new War Loan of 1929-47 and War bonds of 1920. Besides this the Darbar has also converted old Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 7,95,000 into the new 5 percent War Loan of 1929-47. Thus the Darbar's gross contribution to the War Loan amounts to about fifteen lakhs.

(vi) *Conference to Control Criminal Tribes.*—Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohamad Ashfaq Hasan Khan, Revenue Member, State Council and Mr. A. G. Blanchett, Superintendent of Police were deputed to represent the Darbar at a conference convened by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and held at Lahore on the 1st and 2nd November 1917 to discuss matters connected with the administration of the Criminal tribes with the object of securing uniformity of treatment in the Punjab and in the adjoining Native States. The representatives of the Punjab States and of several other States in Rajputana also joined the Conference. The work done in Bharatpur State in connection with the control and surveillance of members of Criminal Tribes was explained to the Conference and was much appreciated.

(vii) The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy on Khan Sahab Maulvi Mohammad Ashfaq Hasan Khan, Revenue Member, and of C. I. E. on Sardar Bahadur Colonel Girdhar Singh, Commandant, Imperial Service Infantry. Major Ganeshi Lal of the Imperial Service Infantry, and Colonel Kishen Singh Commandant Imperial Service Transport Corps, were made Sardar Bahadurs.

(viii) Lt. Col. A. D. A. G. Bannerman, C. V. O., C. I. E., held charge of the Political Agency, Eastern Rajputana States throughout the year. Major G. H. Anderson, Assistant Political Agent of the Eastern States Agency being appointed as First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, left for Abu on the 5th July 1917 whence he proceeded to Dehradun as Political Officer with the Ex-Amir of Kabul.

(xix) *Agency Surgeoney*.—Lt. Col. R. C. Macwatt, C. I. E., I. M. S. (Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana) held visiting charge of the Eastern Rajputana States Agency Surgeoney throughout the year. Assistant Surgeon Rao Sahab Thakur Onkar Singh, L. M. S., of the Victoria Hospital, remained incharge of the current duties of the Agency Surgeon's Office throughout the year.

(xx) *C o u n c i l*.—Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakhshi Raghbir Singh, Miscellaneous Member, remained on duty with His Highness during his stay at Abu.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammad Ashfaq Hasan Khan, Revenue Member, was on medical leave from the 17th May to the 16th July 1917.

CHAPTER II. Administration of Land.

6. The official year begins in November and the period covered by this Report is from the 1st November 1916 to the 31st October 1917.

General.—The year under report was the sixteenth in succession from the date the final assessment was announced for the Bharatpur Circle, and the seventeenth for the Dig Circle. The old demand amounted to Rs. 19,09,766, and the new final demand fixed at the Settlement amounted to Rs. 21,38,638. The final demand was reached after progressive enhancement in the year 1905-06. As already stated in the former years' reports, the demand is realised in full in normal years, but such is not the case in years in which the rain is deficient, and consequently the crops fail and there is widespread distress among the agricultural classes. During such unfavourable years, liberal concessions are granted to the Zamindars and the cultivators in the shape of remission and suspension of land revenue. Taccavi advances are also made to them on a large scale and large quantities of fodder are supplied to them at a cheap rate for the maintenance and upkeep of their plough cattle. The distress is not so keenly felt in tracts that are commanded by bunds and channels of which there is a large number in the Bharatpur Circle. In the Dig Circle, where irrigation largely depends on the water of the Ruparel, the land has deteriorated as a result of the gradually decreasing supply of water from this river. In the Bharatpur Circle, the condition of the land, specially in the two Tehsils of Bayana and Rupbas, has improved in consequence of the steady development of irrigation and the better facilities of water supply from bunds and channels that have been afforded to the Zamindars and the cultivators of the latter two places.

7. *Crops*.—The year under report was of great agricultural prosperity. The rains during the monsoon of 1916 were plentiful all over the State, and the area under crop was consequently much more than in a normal year. The quantity of rain received from April 1916 to March 1917 was 34 inches and 65 cents against an average of 22 inches. The following statement will show the total cultivated and cropped area, in Bighas, under the Kharif and the Rabi crops during the year under report, as compared with the area of the preceding three years:—

Sambat.	KHARIF.		RABI.	
	Cultivated.	Successfull.	Cultivated.	Successfull.
1973 ...	15,06,944	14,36,562	11,29,703	10,86,744
1972 ...	13,97,236	6,71,834	4,57,915	3,16,395
1971 ...	13,86,731	13,29,750	10,83,224	10,14,416
1970 ...	12,26,555	5,37,077	3,41,706	3,01,515

Owing to abundant rains 3,84,421 Bighas of culturable waste was newly broken up and brought under the plough, of which 3,07,315 Bighas was out of current fallows, 57,857 Bighas old fallows and 19,257 Bighas Banjar waste.

The total cultivated area was divided under the various sub-heads as follows:—

Sambat.	Chahi & chahi	Serabi	Barani.	Total.
1973	2,08,150	2,44,223	10,26,927	14,79,300
1972	2,41,362	69,818	9,09,521	12,20,701

As compared with the figures of the preceding year, which was a year of scarcity, there was some falling off in the area under Chahi cultivation. This was natural, as the cultivators dig up Kutcha wells for irrigating their fields in a year of scarcity. There was considerable increase under the head Serabi, or irrigation by bunds and channels.

Produce.—The following comparative statement will show the successful area in Bighas under the various commodities during the year under report as compared with the figures of the four preceding years:

KHARIF.

Sambat.	Cotton.	Grains.	Others.	Total.
1973 (1916-17) ...	1,01,892	11,71,009	1,63,655	14,36,562
1972 1915-16 ...	58,800	4,30,072	1,83,512	6,72,384
1971 1914-15 ...	1,70,565	10,14,796	1,44,388	13,29,750
1970 1913-14 ...	1,25,971	2,22,283	1,88,823	5,37,077
1969 1912-13 ...	1,23,984	9,06,506	1,70,803	12,01,293

RABI.

Sambat.	Wheat.	Other grains.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1973 ...	1,02,814	4,98,019	4,85,911	10,86,744
1972 ...	68,114	2,29,917	60,554	3,58,583
1971 ...	1,02,520	7,80,309	1,01,677	10,14,416
1970 ...	70,790	1,90,437	10,288	3,01,515
1969 ...	1,16,976	7,32,981	57,335	9,07,292

The area both under the Kharif and the Rabi was the largest during the last 5 years. The Zamindars reaped bumper crops and made up to a considerable extent the shortage in produce of the preceding year of scarcity.

8 *Collections*.—The collections were particularly good. Out of a total land revenue demand of Rs. 21,45,657 a sum of Rs. 21,35,144 was recovered, and the balance of Rs.10,513 was written off on account of land in the Bareta lake remaining submerged under water and non-irrigation of certain tracts for three consecutive years. The cesses amounting to Rs. 2,19,060 were recovered almost in full. In addition a sum of Rs. 6,34,016 was recovered out of past arrears and the suspended amount of the preceding year. The total recoveries thus amounted to Rs. 29,87,441. The following table will show the revenue demand and the collections including cesses that were made during the year under report:—

		Revenue including cesses.	Arrears Rs.	Total Rs.
Demand, ...	{ Bharatpur Circle	12,37,391	2,89,534	15,26,925
	{ Dig Circle ...	11,27,326	5,09,611	16,36,910
	Total ...	23,64,717	7,99,148	31,63,865
Collections .	{ Bharatpur Circle	12,32,514	1,97,235	14,29,749
	{ Dig Circle ...	11,20,911	4,36,781	15,57,692
	Total ...	23,53,425	6,34,016	29,87,441

The major portion of the total outstanding arrears were cleared off. The Zamindars willingly offered to pay off their liabilities to the extent they did which was most creditable to them. Both the Deputy Collectors and the Tehsildars deserve great credit for the tact and ability displayed by them in successfully trying to resume the financial equilibrium of the State which on account of the preceding year's scarcity and short recoveries was then at a low ebb. Had there been no mutual cooperation and confidence between the Zamindars and the Revenue staff, the financial condition of the State would have been much embarrassed specially when there were several extraordinary demands on the coffers of the State which awaited fulfilment.

9. *Taccavi*.—The amount advanced as Taccavi during the year under report was Rs. 1,11,852 for the following agricultural purposes,—

1. For repairs to old wells (57)	...	Rs.	5,210
2. For construction of new masonry well (78)	,,		8,512
3. For sinking Kutchha wells (11)	...	,,	365
4. For purchase of seeds and agricultural implements	...	...	38,590
5. For purchase of plough bullocks	...	,,	59,025
6. For fire relief	...	...	150
Total			1,11,852

Interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum is charged on all forms of Taccavi. The help given by the State to the Zamindars in the form of liberal advances is much appreciated by the latter. It has a good moral effect on the minds of the people who reciprocate by paying the State demand regularly and in time.

10. *Cattle*.—The total number of cattle including sheep, goats and ponies during the year was 6,07,685 against 6,78,177 recorded in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 70,492 animals. The chief decrease was under the head cows, calves, sheep and goats as follows:—

	St. 1973	St. 1972
Bulls	737	811
Bullocks	91,780	91,692
Cows	1,18,274	1,29,705
Buffaloes	23,832	27,152
She Buffaloes	59,943	63,968
Calves	1,36,884	1,59,647
Ponies	5,996	6,703
Asses and Mules	13,924	15,338
Sheep and goats	1,56,315	1,83,161
	6,07,685	6,78,177

The decrease was mainly due to the fact that a large number of cattle taken away during the preceding year of scarcity by the Zamindars for grazing purposes to wet tracts outside the State did not return. Most of them were either sold, or, perished. The shortage would have been still more considerable had it not been due to the fact, that the State rendered very great help to the Zamindars by distributing fodder to them from the State godowns and by making cash advances for the purpose of purchasing fodder. The general condition of the cattle was good. There was no abnormal mortality among them. Some cases of Anthrax were reported which resulted in a few deaths.

11. *Rates and wages*.—The markets were generally full. The prices varied at intervals. The rate of Staple food "Bejhar" ranged between $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 Seers per rupee and that of wheat between 8 and 10 Seers. Labour was procurable and wages ordinary, namely 4 annas per day for an adult male person, 3 annas per day for a female and 2 annas per day for a minor boy. During the harvest time the wages slightly went up as is always the case on such occasions when the demand for labour increases.

The number of ploughs was 17,999 against 57,081 of the preceding year and of Cattle carts 6,027 against 6,473.

12. Abseonders.—The number of Zamindars who absconded during the year was 84. They owned 3830 Bighas of land assessed at Rs. 3,043. The number of absconders who returned was 129 owning 3,405 Bighas of land assessed at Rs. 2,772.

13. Irrigation.—The total area irrigated during the year was 4,22,595 bighas of which 2,48,909 bighas was in the Bharatpur circle and 1,73,686 bighas in the Dig circle. Compared to this the area irrigated in the preceding 4 years was:—1972-1,15,476 bighas, 1971-2,74,221 bighas; 1970-17,701 bighas; 1969-3,84,050 Bighas. This will show, that the area irrigated during the year under report was much better than the area irrigated in any of the preceding 4 years. The amount recovered as water rate was Rs. 1,26,592 which was calculated on a cropped area of 1,45,241 Bighas. In addition to this, a portion of the Abiana is included in the land revenue assessment and is recovered every year along with and as a part of the land revenue. The area irrigated by the Jamna canal, the Hatani canal and the Fatehpur Sikri canal which pass through the territory of the State was 2,178 Bighas. The water rate recovered on this area amounting to Rs. 2,336, was remitted to the United Provinces Irrigation Authorities to whom the thanks of the Bharatpur Durbar are due for helping the Zamindars living on the border of the State. The area irrigated by the Ruparel on which Abiana was realized was 8,912 Bighas or 3,565 acres. The following Statement will show how the area irrigated by the Ruparel has gradually decreased until it has reached the present figure of 3565 acres.

		Area Irrigated.
1966	...	... 77,700 Acres.
1967	...	... 70,738 ..
1968	...	... 50,109 „
1969	...	... 40,905 „
1970	...	... 2,630 „
1971	...	... 18,008 ..
1972	...	... 4,033 „
1973	...	... 3,565 „

As already explained in the preceding year's report there are no perennial rivers in the State. The four rivers: viz. the the Banganga, Gambhir, the Kakund and the Ruparel which pass through the territory of the State flow during the rain and dry up entirely two or three months after the rains have ceased. The bunds constructed by the P. W. Department which hold up rain water are the only means of irrigation. The irrigation of land in the Northern Circle depends entirely on the water of the Ruparel which comes from the Thana Ghazi hills in Alwar State and enters Bharatpur territory near Gopalgarh where it is immediately held up by the Sikri Bund, and the water is distributed in two main channels, one flowing the North East towards Gopalgarh, Pahari and Kaman and the other Southeast towards Dig and Kumher. Since the construction of the Bara Weir in Alwar territory, the Ruparel water received on the Bharatpur border is much less than what it was a few years ago.

14. *Natural and other calamities.*—The most painful calamity that had a very disastrous effect on the agricultural classes of the Northern Tehsils of the State was the bursting of the newly constructed Jai Samand bund over the *Ruparel* river in the Alwar territory in the month of September 1917. The Bharatpur Durbar had no previous intimation about the danger that was ahead, and the telegraphic information communicated by the Alwar Durbar about the Bund having burst came as a painful surprise. The results, as could be anticipated, were most tragic. The intimation was too short. Within a couple of days, the water reached the Sikri Bund on the border of the Bharatpur State. The Bund was washed away at several places and the water came down in gushing torrents and advanced towards Dig, carrying devastation with it along the entire route. The hearths and homes of the people were instantly flooded and in most cases were swept away, cattle were drowned, the area under crop was submerged and remained under water for several months, roads were blocked, and all access to the affected area was made impossible. For several miles there was one sheet of water which flowed with unabated fury until it threatened the Dig town and actually entered it in the night time. The water first found its way in the big ditch round the Fort, which was filled up by the day break. This short interval gave the inhabitants of the town an opportunity to escape with their lives. The water advanced with a rapid pace and within a short while half of the town was waist deep under water. Most of the houses situated in low lying places tumbled down. The homeless people were given shelter in the Fort, the Bhawans and the palaces of Dig. The city walls were cut at several places and the course of the water was diverted to the plains outside the town. Kaman town was similarly threatened. The water flowed in torrents just below the city walls. The people of the town, men, women and children joined together in combating a common danger by damming all inlets in the wall, and thus prevented the water from entering the town. The water ultimately escaped towards Muttra passing Gordhan where the Mansiganga was over flooded and damaged a State building situated on the border. From Gordhan, a portion of the water was diverted towards Rara, a village in the Bharatpur Muttra road, until it joined the Jamna.

The damage caused by the bursting of the Jai Samand Bund was considerable. About 1,29,223 Biglas of area under crop was totally submerged under water. Numerous stocks of grain and fodder were washed away. The total damage has been estimated to amount to Rs. 17,04,439 regarding which a claim has been preferred against the Alwar Durbar.

The after effects of this calamity were appalling. The people who were left quite destitute and homeless had nothing to fall back upon. The State granted them relief in the shape of providing shelter and made cash advances for constructing houses, and for maintaining themselves and their cattle. Besides, a sum of Rs. 2,89,774 was suspended from out of the next Kharif Kist. The Revenue Staff passed a very anxious time. The Deputy Collector of Dig and the Tehsildars of Dig circle worked hard in retrieving the distress of the afflicted persons, at a personal risk. The services rendered by them on the occasion deserve great commendation.

The losses by fire during the year under report were less than any sustained during the preceding three years. The following comparative Statement will indicate the losses by fire:—

Sambat.	Number of fires.	Number of villages.	Value of property destroyed.
Sambat 1970 ...	224	153	Rs. 1,37,775
Sambat 1971 ...	205	162	Rs. 64,517
Sambat 1972 ...	233	194	Rs. 55,744
Sambat 1973 ...	89	111	Rs. 5,856

15. *The next Land Revenue Settlement.*—Arrangement was made during the year to engage an officer to work as Survey Officer, and Mr. G. Tate, late of the Survey of India, was accordingly appointed as Survey Officer. Necessary preliminaries were settled to start work on the field, but owing to floods, there was some delay in actually undertaking the work. It was decided that, as possible, local agency be employed and, accordingly, 100 approved Patwaris were given training under the guidance of Munsarims and Inspectors imported from the outside. The work was organised by the Survey Officer under the supervision of the Revenue Member, State Council. The work of attestation of records was deferred for another year until the Survey of a couple of Tehsils had been completed.

16. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*—The Co-operative Credit Societies are making a steady progress in the State. The number of societies rose from 30 to 50 and the number of members from 1186 to 1916, with a working capital of Rs. 74,243 against Rs. 43,312 of the preceding year. The working capital was made up of the following:—

Deposits by non-members	...	...	34,562
State loan	...	...	38,088
Deposits by Societies	...	...	1,593
	...	...	74,243

The movement is being worked under the direct supervision and control of the Revenue Member, State Council, who is also the Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies. Particular care is being taken to work the system on the lines and principles that have contributed to success elsewhere. The principles enunciated by the Committee on Co-operation in India in their Abstract Report are being strictly adhered to even in minor details. It has been laid down that the first condition for establishing a society in any village is that every would be member should have a knowledge of the principles of co-operation. The theory underlying co-operation is that weak individuals are enabled to improve their capacity, and consequently their material and moral position, by combining among themselves and bringing into this combination a moral effort and a progressively developing realization of moral obligation.

The following useful recommendations made by the committee on Co-operation in India have an important bearing and are being followed with great advantage:—

(i) In the formation of a Society the first essential is the careful selection as members of honest men, or at any rate of men who have given satisfactory guarantees of their intention to lead an honest life in future.

(ii) The Society should lend money to its member only.

(iii) The loans must in no circumstances be for speculative purposes, which, so far, from encouraging thrift and honesty have exactly the opposite effect. Loans should be given only for productive purposes or for necessities which, as essential of daily life, can fairly be classed as productive. The borrowers should be required to satisfy their fellows that they are in a position to repay the loans from the income that they will derive from their increased productive capacity, or that by the exercise of thrift they can effect a margin of income over expenditure which will suffice as they fall due.

(iv) When a loan has been given it is essential that the Committee of the Society and the other members should exercise a vigilant watch that the money is expended on the purpose for which the loan was granted.

(v) If the money is improperly applied, it should be at once recalled.

(vi) The ultimate authority should never be delegated to the office bearers, but should be retained in the hands of the members who must continue to take a practical interest in the business of the Society.

(vii) All business should be transacted with the maximum of publicity within the society. For example, there should be kept in some place open to the inspection of every member a list showing the loans issued to every member, the name of his sureties and the amount of the loan still unpaid, and each member should be required to know generally how this account stands; general meetings should be frequently held at which the accounts and affairs of the society are fully discussed and explained.

(viii) The express object of the Society should be development of thrift among its members, with the hope too, that this idea of thrift may spread in the neighbourhood. To effect this object, loans must be given only when they are really necessary and desirable. Further, the development of thrift and of a proprietary interest in the Society should be aided by efforts to build up as soon as possible a strong reserve fund from profit. The Society must also be encouraged to obtain as much as possible of its capital from the savings which its teachings and example have brought about among its members and their neighbours.

(ix) With all these must go the elementary business principles of honesty, punctuality proper accounts, diligence and payment when due. To ensure all this there must be adequate control from within, increasing vigilance and supervision by the office bearers and a continuous effort by members in learning the principles of co-operation, in meeting frequently, in watching others, in working hard and observing thrift, and in punctual repayment of their own loans as they fall due.

The Central Co-operative Bank has been declared a State Bank. All deposits by non-members have been thus guaranteed by the State. This important and useful change in the basic principle of the Bank has contributed largely to inspire confidence in the minds of the general public and has also strengthened the hands of the organisers. There is now no dearth of deposits which are being offered in handsome amounts. As the work gradually expands, the deposit money will be accepted in increasing amounts and be utilized in developing the material resources of the agricultural classes.

The loan advanced to the Central Bank by the State is a sort of investment on which interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is being recovered. From a financial point of view this investment is a very profitable bargain as the rate of interest is much better than any realized by the State on its other investments. Besides, the investment serves the purpose of a contribution for developing the material resources of a people in whose welfare and advancement the State itself is directly interested. It has been the endeavour of the organisers to make the Central Bank self supporting by making it pay its own way. This will be possible only when the work has sufficiently advanced and the amount of profit earned is in commensurate with the initial expenses which are necessary to be incurred for carrying on the work successfully. It is very satisfactory to note that the Zamindars of the State fully appreciate the utility of a movement which was an imported graft only lately, but is expected to become an indigenous plant shortly with prospects of full foliage and fruits.

17. *The Agricultural Model Farm.*—The Farm continues to do useful work. The experiments conducted during the year have been very successful. The demand for seeds of superior kind has much increased and the Zamindars have begun to appreciate the utility of growing superior kinds of crops. Pusa wheat No. 4 and 12 and white-flower cotton have been greatly in demand. Experiments were conducted on the following varieties of cotton, grain, vegetables etc.

White flower cotton, Jaampur maize Hemp,
Ground Nut, white til, Shakar Kand, Bhang
Desi gram, white gram (Kabuli), wheat
Muzaffarnagar, wheat Pusa No. 4 and 12
lucerne, tobacco, sugar cane, vegetables etc.

The cultivation of sugar cane was not successful owing to the depredation of white ants which abound in the Farm. The cultivation of Bhang was successful and the produce was sold to the Excise Department.

An Agricultural Conference was held at the Farm in March 1917 to which a large number of Zamindars and Lambardars were invited. The improved implements were shown to them in working order and their utility was explained to them in detail. The Zamindars unanimously agreed that Pusa wheat was much superior to any other country wheat and they expressed a desire to try its cultivation in increasing quantity. They preferred white

flower cotton to every other kind of cotton which they said suited the climate and soil of the State.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States visited the Farm in January 1917. Both the officers expressed satisfaction on the results achieved by the Farm. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General was pleased to suggest that the experience of different kinds of manure and watering should also be made and the result carefully watched and noted in the register.

The Farm is under the direct supervision and control of the Revenue Member, State Council.

CHAPTER III - PROTECTION

18. **Military.**—The Military Forces in the Bharatpur State are of two classes:—

- (a) Imperial Service Troops.
- (b) Raj Troops.

All the Troops are stationed at Bharatpur during peace time.

The Imperial Service Troops consist of an Imperial Service Infantry and a Transport Corps.

19. *Imperial Service Infantry.* Four companies of the Regiment remained on active service in East Africa throughout the whole year under report.

Four drafts consisting of 162 Officers and men were despatched to East Africa as reinforcements during the year under report.

The Regiment fought with conspicuous bravery and gallantry during the year under report.

On the 25th September 1917, the Regiment was engaged in action and fought with great gallantry. Major W. G. Ayscough, Special Service Officer of the Regiment who had been with the unit on Field since the unit left for field service, was killed in action and the following were wounded or missing:—

Indian Officers.	Rank & file.	Missing.
3	29	1

In the second action on the 8th October 1917, 100 Rifles of the Bharatpur Imperial Service under the command of 2nd Lieutenant J. H. Cameron I. A., R. O. were engaged and after a sharp fighting captured the Enemy's position.

The Regiment again took an honourable part in the action which took place on the 17th and 18th October 1917, during which period the fighting was practically continuous and the following casualties were reported.

British Officers.

Indian Officers.

Rank & file.

2

7

180.

A memorial Service in honour of the late Major W. G. Ayscough, who had done excellent work, was held at the Church at Bharatpur and the day was observed as public holiday throughout the State.

Captain Rajaji Samandar Singh held charge of the Depot for some months of the year under report, after which Lt. Col. Girdhar Singh Sardar Bahadur C. I. E., took over charge on his return from the Field.

Inspections.—The Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the Depot on the 16th February 1917. The Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops also visited the Depot and the remarks made by both the Officers regarding the State of affairs in the Depot were quite satisfactory.

Training.—At the suggestion of the Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, Naik Phondi Singh, Brij Mohan and Charan Singh were deputed to Ambala to undergo a training in the Physical Bayonet Class. Out of these, Phondi Singh and Charan came out successful.

Court Martial.—10 men were tried during the year under report and on being proved guilty were sentenced to imprisonment.

Prophylactic measures.—As advised by the Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, Bharatpur, quinine was administered to the men of the Depot during the malarial season and the result thereof was quite satisfactory.

Recruits.—During the year under report 400 recruits were enlisted as noted below.

1. From November 1916 to April 1917	...	26
2. From May 1917 to October 1917	...	310
3. Recruits supplied to the Government by the Depot		64
		<hr/> 400

Pensions.—Special Rules for War Pensions at higher rates have been passed by the State. 27 men of the unit were allowed to retire on pension during the year under report.

Grant of Titles.—In recognition of the excellent services rendered on active service the following Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and men were granted Honours during the year under report..

Lt. Col. Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadur	...	C. I. E.	
Lt. Kallan Singh Adjutant	...	...	2nd class Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur."
Sub Asst. Surgeon Sital Ram Verma Medical Officer.		Do.	Do.
Jemadar Har Mukh Singh.	...	Indian Distinguished Service Medal.	
Havildar Chater Sen Head Clerk.	...	Do.	Do.
No. 1517 Sepoy Ganga Ram	...	Do.	Do.
No. 1140 Sepoy Ahsan Husain	...	Do.	Do.
Subedar Ram Singh	...	Do.	Do.
Subedar Balbir Singh	...	Italian Silver Medal.	

Hospital.—The Regimental Hospital at Depot is well equipped and well reported on.

Buildings.—No new building was constructed during the year under report.

20 *Imperial Service Transport Corps.*—The unit under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Kishen Singh, Sardar Bahadur remained on active service at various theatres of War throughout the year under report.

The following number of men were sent from the Depot as reinforcements during the year under report.

Salonika Force.

38

Mesopotamia Force.

121

The Bharatpur Imperial Service Transport Corps is serving partly with Indian Expeditionary Force "G" and partly with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force.

Grant of Honours.—In recognition of the excellent services rendered, the following Officers of the unit were granted honours.

Lt. Col. Kishen Singh Bahadur. 1st Class Order of British India with the title of "Sardar Bahadur".

Sub Assistant Surgeon Sampuran Singh ... Meritorious Service Medal.

Jemadar Tara Chand continued to hold charge of the Depot at Bharatpur during the year under report.

Inspections.—His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur inspected the Depot on 1st August 1917 and expressed satisfaction on the condition of Mules and Lines. The Inspector General Imperial Service Troops inspected the Depot and the remarks passed by him on the affairs of the Depot were satisfactory. The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, also inspected the Depot on the 17th May and 31st July 1917 and appreciated the arrangements.

The Depot was also inspected by the Inspecting Officer Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport on several occasions during the year under report.

Purchase of mules.—6 mules were purchased from the State Paddock. 10 were auctioned and 20 were supplied to the Government and 2 died during the year under report.

Out of the carts retained at the Depot for Station Duty. 50 carts are always kept ready to meet any demand from field.

Pensions.—The rules for Special War pensions referred to above, are also applied to this unit.

21. **Raj Troops.**—*Ghudhchadas.*—Lt. Col. Bakhshi Girdhar Singh A. D. C. to His Highness is in command of this unit. This unit supplies guards at various places of Their Highness' residences.

Cavalry Regiment.—This unit remained under the command of Colonel Jugal Singh and it generally supplies Sawars for Dak and Orderly purposes.

22. At the beginning of the year the following Departments or Units were under the Miscellaneous Member:—

Imperial Service Infantry.
 Imperial Service Transport Corps.
 Cavalry Regiment.
 Ghudchadha Corps.
 Raj Paltan.
 Bishamber Paltan.
 Topkhana. (Artillery).
 Shatur Khana.
 Baisi.
 Toshakhana.
 Gao Khana.
 Sadabart.
 Inarat.
 Kothi Khas.
 Walter-krit-Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha.
 Deorhi.

Of these, the Imperial Service Infantry, Imperial Service Transport Corps, Cavalry Regiment, Ghudchadha Corps, Toshakhana and Gao Khana were transferred to the Ijla Khas and the rest remained with the Miscellaneous Member.

Raj Paltan.—This Paltan supplied guards for the Sub Treasuries at Tehsil head-quarters and for the Camps of the different Officers and other purposes during the year under report. Its total strength was 322 at the end of the year. It supplied some recruits for the Imperial Service Infantry. Colonel Hardwari Singh was in charge of this Unit during the whole of the year.

Bishambar Paltan.—This Paltan furnished guards for State houses and Offices at Bharatpur and Agra and men were supplied for Duck Shoot from this Paltan also along with other Units during the year. The number on roll at the end of the year was 355. Colonel Randbir Singh was the Commandant during the whole year. It also supplied recruits for the Imperial Service Infantry. This Unit and the Raj Paltan supply guards for Agra and Tehsil Sub Treasuries alternately. Guards and Regimental Bands are also supplied to Sardars and others on occasions of marriages &c. from these Paltans.

Top Khana. (Artillery). This Force consisting of 133 men is in charge of the guns of this State. It looks after the daily firing of guns at Bharatpur and Dig marking time as well as of Salutes fired on ceremonial occasions and on the arrival and departure of distinguished personages. Commandant Sampat Singh was in charge of this Unit throughout the year.

Shatur Khana.—This Unit consists of 80 Shatur Sawars and Officers and three followers. Its men are employed for carrying heavy loads and Dak from one place to another. During the Camping season their duties are very heavy. Bakhshi Madho Singh was in charge of this force throughout the year.

Baisi.—This is an irregular force of the State and has to furnish guards for the City gates and some of the State buildings and Offices at Bharatpur, Muttra, Agra and Govardhan &c. The number of men on roll was 372 at the end of the year. Its employes hold hereditary posts. This Force is under the direct charge of Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakhshi Raghubir Singh Sahib. This Unit also supplied some recruits for the Imperial Service Troops and Indian Army.

23. Police.—Mr. A. G. Blanchett continued to hold charge of the State Police Department as Superintendent throughout the year, excepting for 2 months, from 14th May to 14th July 1917, when he was on privilege leave, and Munshi Naqi Mohammad Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police acted as Superintendent of Police. The post of the Deputy Superintendent of Police having fallen vacant owing to the transfer of Pandit Hari Dass Kausiari to the Jaipur State, Munshi Naqi Mohammad Khan Sub Inspector 1st Grade of the United Provinces Police was appointed to the post on a salary of 150 per mensem, his services being transferred to this State for one year. He joined his office on the 16th December 1916.

Strength.—There has been no change during the year in the strength of the Force which remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 16 Officers, 693 Non Commissioned Officers and men, 17 Sawars and 85 Chaukidars. Enlistment in the Police was small in consequence of recruitment for the Indian Army.

Cost.—A sum of Rs 1,31,319 was provided in the budget, out of which the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs 1,26,562-10-8 against Rs 1,26,770-12-7 of the preceding year, the major details of the charges being as follows:—

1. Establishment including allowance	...	1, 10,206-11- 5
2. Travelling allowance	...	3,370- 3- 0
3. Clothing Fund	...	5,539- 0- 0
4. Miscellaneous	...	7,446-12- 0
		<hr/>
		1,26,562-10- 5

The budget for the following year, namely, Sambat Year 1974 amounts to Rs 1,31,319.

Training & Discipline of the Force.—Two Hindu candidates, one a resident of the State and the other an out-sider were sent to the Police Training School, Moradabad, the former failed and the latter passed and is now serving as a probationary Sub-Inspector.

42 recruits passed the examination in the Police Catechism and 14 in the taking of finger print, during the year under report. Discipline in the Armed Police and Mounted Police has been fair, but in the Civil Police it has not been very satisfactory.

The condition in the first half of the year was favourable but the latter half was marked by excessive rainfall and resulted in the failure of crops. These conditions, however, did not adversely affect crime.

A sum of Rs 996-9 was paid in rewards during the year under report, 605 to the Police, Rs 32 to the Chaukidars and Rs 359-9- to the out-siders, against the total amount of Rs 1,099-1-0 paid in the last year.

The number of men in the force who could read and write was 181 against 176 in the preceding year. The number under instruction during the year under report was 13.

The equipment of the force remained the same. They are armed largely with Martini Henri Muskets.

The health of the force was on the whole good and physical training was properly looked after.

Reported Cognizable Crime—The total number of reported crimes, including cases reported direct to and decided by Magistrates without sending them to the Police for enquiry was 905 against 1161 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 256 when compared with the figures of the last year. The diminution of crime resulted from the improved conditions which prevailed during the year. Eliminating cases reported direct to Magistrates, the number actually reported to the Police was 871 against 1111 in the Sambat year 1972, showing a decrease of 240 coming under the following heads :—

Theft ordinary 27, Robberies 7, Cattle thefts 46, house breaking 144, Murder & culpable homicide 3 and other minor offences 24. There was an increase of 7 in cases of receiving stolen property and of 4 in those of kidnapping, thus bringing the total decrease to 240.

Investigation of Crime by the Police.—Of the 871 cases reported to the Police, 664 or 70.3 per cent were brought under investigation, against 70.1 last year. Of the 664 cases investigated, 342 or 51.5 per cent were convicted against 55.2 in the last year or a falling off of 3.7. A part of this is accounted for by the fact that out of a smaller number of cases sent up for trial in this year, 13 were pending under trial at its close, while, last year, out of a much larger number only 4 remained pending. Taking these figures into consideration, the actual falling off this year is 2.4 and is partly due to the bad work of Sub-Inspector Gulab Khan at Rupbas and partly to the fact that the year being a favourable one, the persons committing crime were professional, whom it is more difficult to trace, than those who are driven to crime in consequence of poverty and destitution occurring from unfavourable circumstances. The percentages in the Central and United Provinces were 15 and 40.0 per cent respectively and our percentage of convictions to investigations is superior to theirs. The percentage of cases investigated by us to those reported is also larger than that of the United Provinces.

Convictions of arrested persons.—Of the 543 persons arrested, convictions were secured against 493 or 90.9 against 89.5 of the last year, thus showing an improvement of 1.4 per cent. The difference is in favour of this year but in spite of an improvement the comparison cannot be considered as fair, as last year only 10 men were under trial at the close against 18 this year.

In the Central and United Provinces, the percentage of conviction to persons arrested was 39.85 and 8.3 per cent less than that of the State.

Proportion of the stolen property recovered.—The value of property stolen in cases reported to the Police amounted to Rs. 37, 956-15-3 and recoveries to 12,410-7-0 or 32.6 per cent against 50,518-14-0, 14,393-0-1 and 24.4 respectively in the last year.

The decrease in the value of the property stolen was natural as the number of cases reported was small. The recoveries show an improvement over last year of 8.2 per cent. This is satisfactory but is not a true criterion of judgment of the work done by the Police as the loss and recovery of the stolen property largely depend upon chance. The value of the recoveries in the Central Provinces was 25 per cent and in the United Provinces 12.30 in 1916 and thus giving the Bharatpur Police an advantage of 7.6 per cent and 20.3 per cent respectively.

Offences relating to coins stamps & Notes.—There were two cases during the year under report against one of the last year, both being unimportant. One occurred in Pahari and the other in Bharatpur and both were convicted.

Murder.—There were 6 cases during the year under report against 3 in the last year. Murders are usually the results of the quarrels brought about in most cases unexpectedly, hence it is impossible to assign any reasons for the increase, nor is preventive action possible. In two cases, one in Bayana and the other in Rupbas Circle, women threw themselves into wells with their infants and murders had to be registered in regard to the latter, but of course no action could be taken.

Of the 4 remaining cases, three were sent up for trial, two were convicted before the close of the Sambat year. The percentage of convictions to investigations is 50 (the 3rd case being still pending) which is satisfactory and in advance of the results obtained in the United and Central Provinces.

Culpable homicide.—There were two cases against 5 in the last year. They have been challaned and pending under trial.

Grievous hurt.—There were 27 cases during the year under report against 30 in the last year or a decrease of 3. Of these, 18 were brought under investigation, 9 sent up for trial, 5 convicted. 3 were compounded and one is pending trial.

Poisoning.—No cases came to the notice of the Police during the year under report.

Kidnapping.—There were 9 cases against 5 last year. Of those reported 5 were sent up for trial and convicted. None of the cases have features of special interest.

Dacoity.—There was only one case against the same last year. It occurred at Dumaria village in the Uchain Circle on the night of the 25th-28th November 1916. Property worth Rs 38-8-0 in all was carried off.

The Dacoits appeared to be Kanjars and probably of Dholpur from where a number is absconding. This was ascertained from a dacoity committed shortly before at Baseri village in the same circle in which 7 Dholpur Kanjars participated. Their names were given by the members of the gang who were arrested. They have not been run down yet and as the *modus operandi* was the same in both the cases and the villagers expressed the opinion that the gang was composed of Kanjars, there seems no doubt that this crime was also committed by these Kanjars. Every effort to trace the gang failed.

In the Districts of Muttra and Agra, 9 and 50 dacoities respectively, were reported during the year corresponding with our Sambat year.

Robbery. There was only one case during the year as against 8 in the last year. The decrease is entirely attributable to better conditions. The case occurred in the Rupbas Tehsil. Two travellers while smoking in the morning near a Bund were deprived of their belongings by 4 men, two of whom were armed with Muskets. No physical force was used but the victims were told to hand over their valuables otherwise they would be beaten and they complied with the demands. The case remained untraced.

During the same year 10 and 8 robberies respectively occurred in the Agra and Muttra Districts.

Lurking house trespass. 316 cases were reported during the year under report against 460 in Sambat year 1972 and 357 in Sambat year 1971. The decrease this year while being satisfactory, cannot be entirely accounted for by the improved agricultural conditions, but is doubtlessly due, in some measures, to the fact that a fairly large number of Minas has joined the Indian Army. They are well known criminals and their enlistment had been of great advantage to the State, to the Minas themselves, as well as to the Government. Every facility for enlistment is being extended to them. During this year, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police, the Council obtained the sanction of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, that Minas of Military age convicted under the Criminal Tribes Rules, be allowed to enlist for the duration of the War and that they may be forgiven the unfinished portion of their sentences unless they deserted or otherwise left before the period for which they enlisted.

Of the 316 burglaries reported, 187 or 59.2 per cent were investigated and 59 or 31.5 per cent were convicted as against 54.7 and 32.9 investigated and convicted last year.

There is an apparent falling off of 1.4 per cent in the percentage of convictions obtained, to investigations made, but this is not really the case as 1.5 per cent more were investigated than last year so that actually the work of the present year is better.

In the United Provinces 7 cases out of every hundred reported ended in convictions, while we are able to show 15.5 per cent a marked difference in our favour.

During the year several factors have operated in the decrease in burglaries in the town. The first is the well sustained effort to deal with the

badmashes started last year, in which 18 persons were required to furnish security to be of good behaviour and ten more were asked to do the same in this year. Not only have their activities been restricted, but out-side bad characters who used to be harboured by them, have had their visits checked.

In addition to the above reasons for drop in the burglaries, four outsiders in the town were captured before they could do any mischief in the City. They were dealt with under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and are now in Jail. They had 4, 6, 9, and 11 previous convictions respectively.

Ordinary Theft.—240 cases were reported against 267, in the last year, showing a decrease of 27. Investigation was held in 180 or 75 per cent and 111 or 61.6 convicted. The percentage of investigations to reports last year was 73.7 and convictions to investigation 76.1. The low results obtained this year are partly accounted for by a larger percentage of investigations to reports.

Cattle Theft. 133 Cattle thefts were reported against 179 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the following causes:—

1. For some months a large portion of the State was under water, making it difficult for cattle lifters to get about.
2. The number of Minas committing this crime has been reduced by the enlistment of some of them in the Indian Army.
3. Burking of this description of crime by some Thanas.
4. Good work done by some Thanedars, in detection and application of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Of the 133 cases reported, 125 or 93.9 per cent were brought under investigation and 40 or 32 per cent, were convicted against 31.9 last year. 30 per cent of the cases reported were traced against 29 per cent in the last year. In the United Provinces the percentage was 22.

Vagrancy & bad livelihood.—45 persons were dealt during the year, 15 under Section 109, & 30 under 110 Indian Penal Code, against 58 in the last year.

Identification of criminals by means of finger prints.—The finger impression slips of 85 persons were sent to the Bureau, of these 34 were traced against 37 in the last year.

Escape from the Police Custody.—There was only one case during the year under report against the same in the last year. It was unimportant and the accused was re-arrested and punished.

Absconded Offenders.—There were 81 cases in the Register at the commencement of the year and 19 were added during the year, making a total of 100. Of these, 31 were arrested and expunged leaving 69 at the close of the year.

Arrest of deserters.—16 Army Deserters were arrested during the year under report.

Co-operation with the Police of the adjoining Native States and British Districts.—Our relations with British Districts and Native States continued satisfactorily, ready help is invariably given.

Criminal Tribes.—The State is doing its best towards the reclamation of the members of the Criminal Tribes. They have been segregated in two settlements, one at Blanchettpura in Tehsil Rupbas and the other at Thakaria in Tehsil Bayana, where they are put under strong Police surveillance and are employed in agricultural and industrious pursuits. They have begun to realize the honest labour and are gradually taking to peaceful pursuits.

The population of both the settlements at the commencement of the year was 380 and at the close of the year was 364, consisting of 99 men, 90 women, 90 boys and 85 girls.

The area cultivated by them during the year under report was 706 Bighas against 1,193 Bighas in the preceding year. The total number of cattle possessed by the Settlers was 205 against 335 in the previous year. The decrease was due to an outbreak of enthrax.

A sum of Rs 1,292 was paid to the two settlements as taccavi advances. The total sum recovered on account of land revenue and water rates, amounted to 1,386-14-6 against 898-14-9 in the last year.

The Schools maintained at the two settlements have made a slight progress during the year under report.

There were 33 deaths against 10 in the last year and 8 in 1915. Of these two were caused by suicide.

The Police Department controls and keeps under surveillance the various criminal tribes which are scattered in the State and have a population of 1123 Minas 323 Baorias, 22 Badaks, 35 Aherias or Shikaris, 15 Pahalias, 55 Berias and 307 Nats.

11 Minas got themselves enlisted in the Indian Army against 25 in the last year.

Special arrangement has been made during the year under report for the medical help to be administered in cases of fever and other malarial diseases.

24 *Judicial.*—Mir Sajjad Husain continued to be the District and Sessions Judge, Bharatpur, while Rai Sahib Munshi Baldeo Pershad, B.A., continued as Nazim and District Magistrate of Bharatpur. Babu Sheo Lal, B.A., continued to be Nazim and District Magistrate of Dig till May 1917 when he was deputed as Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Bharatpur and Pandit Maya Shanker, B.A., Comptroller of State Accounts, was appointed to officiate as Nazim of Dig in his place.

The construction of a New Havalat near the Judicial Courts referred to in the last year's report is in progress and will be completed soon.

Separate rooms for Juvenile prisoners.—The question of construction of separate rooms for Juvenile prisoners noticed in the last year's report is still pending.

Original Criminal cases.—The total number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts of the State during the year under report was 2,821 against 3,045 in the previous year. Of the 2,821 cases, 777 were challaned by the Police and the remaining 2,044 were received by the Courts direct on complaints. The number of persons tried was 7,141 against 7,743 during the previous year.

Out of these, 1,274 persons were convicted 3,579 acquitted 1,534 discharged 105 committed and 247 died or otherwise disposed of. The number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was 402 against 229 in the previous year. The number of acquittals and discharges during the year under report was 4,853 against 3,970 in the previous year.

Criminal Appeals.—Altogether 404 appeals were filed in the various courts of the State against 526 in the previous year. 8 of them were summarily rejected, sentences were confirmed in 280, modified in 24 and reversed in 71. The number of cases which were referred to higher Courts was 2. The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 19.

Applications for revision in Criminal cases.—219 applications for revision were presented to the Court of the Sessions Judge and the Nazims and District Magistrates. Of these, 186 were rejected or otherwise disposed of and 33 were referred to the Court of the Judicial Member for orders. To them may be added 115 applications or cases for revision which were presented to the Judicial Member direct or otherwise came to his notice, making a total of 143 revision cases dealt with by him as against 186 cases of the previous year. Out of the 143 cases, 40 were summarily rejected, in 62 judgments of the Lower Courts were upheld, in 10 the judgments were reversed or modified or quashed and in 9 cases orders for further inquiries were passed, leaving 27 cases pending at the close of the year.

Civil Original.—4,589 Civil cases were instituted during the year under report against 3,853 in the previous year. The number of cases pending at the end of the last year was 1,206. Thus there were altogether 5,795 cases for disposal during the year of which 5,624 were disposed of leaving a balance of 171 pending at the close of the year.

Out of the cases disposed of, 443 were decided ex-parte, 2688 were admitted or compromised, 1,101 were struck off the file and 1,392 were otherwise disposed of.

The total amount of property involved amounted to Rs. 4,58,436 which means an average of about Rs. 81-8-0 per case. The number of cases above Rs. 1,000 was 33, of those below that and above Rs. 500 was 54 and of those below Rs. 500 was 3,653.

The increase in the number of Civil cases instituted during the year under report was due to the introduction of the New Limitation Act to

which reference was made in the last year's Report, the date of enforcement of the said Act having been further extended to the 1st February 1917 on the representations made by the money lenders. A special Judicial Officer was appointed to dispose of the excessive Civil work in certain Tehsils, where the number of Civil suits was too much for the local Tehsildar to take up.

505 appeals were preferred during the year under report and 69 were pending from the last year making a total of 574 appeals for disposal. Of these 460 were disposed of and 114 remained pending at the close of the year. The value of the property amounted to Rs. 9,432 against Rs. 37,319 in the last year.

Execution of Decree.—The value of applications for execution of decrees presented during the year under review was Rs. 2,14,405 against Rs. 1,48,652 in the previous year. 287 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,024 were instituted during the year, making a total of 2,311 of which 2,057 were disposed of leaving a balance of 254 cases.

Registration.—The number of documents presented for registration was 606 against 790 in the last year. The value of property dealt with in the documents registered was Rs. 1,76,521 against 2,38,387 in the last year. Out of 606 documents presented 544 were registered while there were 57 registration of which was refused leaving a balance of 5 at the end of the year.

Cattle Pounds.—There are altogether 32 Cattle Pounds in the State of which one is managed by the Garden Department and the remaining 31 belonging to the Judicial Department, are under the supervision of local Tehsildars.

Of the Cattle Pounds under the Judicial Department 4 are looked after by the Police Head Constables, who are paid extra allowance for this work, while a whole time clerk is attached to each of the remaining.

The total income of these pounds during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,395 against Rs. 6,446 in the previous year.

The number of cases shown in Appendices VIII—XII includes cases dealt with by His Highness' Court (Ijlas Khas).

25. Jail Department.—Pandit Gaupatlal Misra ... Superintendent
 Bhutt Madhusudan ... Jailer
 Rao Sahab T. Onkar Singh L. M. S. ... Medical Officer
 I/C of Jail

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred during the year under report, including that of the Factory, was Rs. 38,347 against Rs. 37,929 of the year before. Out of this, the expenditure incurred on guarding and maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 33,553 against Rs. 34,331 of the year before. The average expenditure per head was Rs. 106 per annum against Rs. 100 last year. The increase in cost per head is due to the high rates of food and articles.

Number of prisoners.—The total number of prisoners on the 1st November 1916 was 331 and the number of admissions during the year was 495 making the total population, which passed through the Jail, 826. This gives a daily average of 315 prisoners during the year against 341 last year. The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 536 leaving a balance of 291 prisoners at the end of the year.

No convict was executed nor was any sent to the Andamans during the year. Two prisoners were discharged during the year to be enlisted in the Indian Army for the present War. The total number of prisoners released under remission rules was 139 against 161 last year. The ratio of prisoners discharged in appeals was 14.60 against 12.69 in the previous year.

The number of prisoners sentenced under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code and section 10/14 of the Criminal Tribes Act was the largest of all being 42 and 42 against 53 and 37 respectively in the last year.

The number of habitual offenders during the year under report was 177 against 282 last year.

The number of juvenile offenders during the year under report was 13 against 15 in the previous year.

The number of under-trial prisoners was 31 against 88 last year and that of Civil prisoners was 12 against 6 last year.

Lunatics.—There were 7 lunatics at the close of the last year 4 were admitted during the year making the total 11. Out of these, 8 were discharged during the year and 3 remained at the close of this year. Such of the lunatics whose malady is temporary are kept and treated in this Jail, otherwise if their malady is proved to be of a serious and permanent character, they are transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Agra, where they are maintained at State expense. The number of State lunatics in the Agra Asylum at the close of the year was 7.

Health of prisoners.—The total number of in-door patients admitted into the Jail Hospital was 282 against 271 last year and the number of out-door patients was 2,183 against 2,104 last year which gives a daily average of 28 patient prisoners. The number of deaths among prisoners was 18 against 6 last year. The increase in deaths is mainly due to the general unhealthy conditions prevailing throughout the year on account of excessive rains and floods.

Escapes.—There was no escape during the year under report.

Building.—During the year under report no new buildings were erected, although separate wards for juveniles, under-trials, civil prisoners and those punished with solitary confinement are wanting. They will be erected when funds permit. Annual repairs and certain additions and alterations were, however, executed to the Jail buildings by the Public Works Department.

Jail Factory.—During the year materials were purchased for Rs. 4,793 from which goods were manufactured and sold to the value of Rs. 5,734. Last year goods worth Rs. 5,094 were manufactured and the expenditure was Rs. 3,597. The profit this year has been Rs. 941 against Rs. 1,497 last year.

Jail Garden.—The income from the Jail garden has amounted to Rs. 120 against Rs. 69 last year. The expenditure was 100 against Rs. 63 last year. Owing to rains falling till late, no grass could be cut and stocked. Its produce is also expected to be less this year as compared with previous years.

General—(a) 12 prisoners had to be punished with minor punishments for prison offences against 8 last year and 30 with major punishments against 3 last year. 5 prisoners were punished with corporal punishments against nil last year.

(b) The scale of diet and clothing is the same as recommended in the United Provinces Jail Manual.

(c) Such of the prisoners who can read are allowed their religious books in leisure hours when they are off labour.

(d) The Jail has got a Reserve Guard of its own for the gate duty.

(e) A new Industry of Pottery was introduced during the year.

26. State Press—The Superintendent of Jail is the Ex-officio Superintendent of the State Press department. The State Press is worked by convict labour which is paid out of the Press department budget to the State Jail at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem per prisoner. The Press is located in a separate building within the compound wall of the Jail. There are altogether 14 Printing machines and Litho Presses. There are also a Ruling and a Cutting machines and a Screw Press. The State Press executes all sorts of Printing work for the State departments. The Press executes orders from the public as well.

The total expenditure incurred on the State Press inclusive of the cost of paper, convict labour and other printing requisites, purchased during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 15,532 as compared with Rs. 15,938 last year. The decrease in expenditure, in spite of high rates of material etc., is due to economy observed in the incurring of expenditure. The State Press turned out work of the value of Rs. 31,940 inclusive of the stock in hand, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 16,408 as compared with Rs. 14,854 in the year before. The total amount realized and actually credited into the State Treasury, as Press income during the year under report, was Rs. 19,002 which included a sum of Rs. 5,256 realized on account of last year. The following figures would show that the Press department is doing good work and every year saves a considerable amount to the State which otherwise would have been incurred somewhere outside the State:—

Sambat.	Income.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Amount credited into Treasury.
1969	23,353	12,267	11,084	15,903
1970	24,148	11,482	12,662	16,350
1971	28,680	15,132	13,548	18,756
1972	30,812	15,958	14,854	18,866
1973	31,940	15,532	16,408	19,002

27. Municipal Board, Bharatpur.—*Personnel of the City Municipal Board.*

Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib	...	President.
Lala Babuprasad	...	Vice President.
Rao Sahab Dr. Onkar Singh	...	Health Officer.
Th. Bhanwar Singh	...	Secretary.

Constitution and working of the Municipal Board.—The Municipal Board is composed of 16 Municipal Commissioners of which 8 are State officials and eight non-officials. Consequent to the transfer of Pt. Mayashanker, Comptroller State Accounts, to the post of Nazim of Dig, Ch. Harishanker who was already a Municipal Commissioner and had been appointed as Comptroller in place of Pt. Mayashanker was made a Convener of the sub-committee for accounts which Pt. Mayashanker was and similarly B. Ramnarain who was appointed as Treasury Officer in place of Ch. Harishanker was made a Municipal Commissioner. Out of the non-official members of the Board L. Bhagatram, being unable to attend meetings on account of his protracted illness, was removed from the membership of the Board and L. Shiamlal was appointed a member in his place.

The working of the Board is being carried out through various sub-committees. Each sub-committee has got its own convener and the meetings of the full Board are presided over by Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib who is the President of the City Municipal Board. The full Board met eight times during the year. The Sanitary sub-committee had 21 sittings, the Public Works Department and Lighting sub-committee had 27 sittings, the Hackney carriage sub-committee had 11 sittings and the Accounts sub-committee had 51 sittings during the year.

Wards.—The entire Municipal area consisting of the Bharatpur city and its suburbs has been divided into 15 wards. The Municipal Commissioners not only take part in the deliberations in the meetings of the Municipal Board but perform executive duties also. Each Municipal Commissioner is in charge of a ward and is bound to attend to all matters concerning the sanitation of the ward under him, in addition to the paid employes of the Municipal Board.

Slaughter House—Birnarayan gate Slaughter house was in use throughout the whole year. Altogether 6,460 animals were killed during the year under report. All animals meant for human consumption are duly examined by a Sub Assistant Surgeon before being killed.

Conservancy & Sanitation.—The filth and the rubbish from the city is removed by means of carts. They are pulled by buffaloes for which a contract is given annually. The rubbish is carried by these carts to a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city where it is buried or is sold to contractors to be burnt in lime and brick kilns. The tramway which used to work there was removed as the work there was not sufficient for it. It is under consideration to lay it inside the city, when funds permit. A sufficient number of urinals and latrines have been built by the Municipal Board for the use of public. Consequent to sudden and excessive rains attended to by unusually heavy floods, water had filled in many depressions both in and outside the city, houses had tumbled down, vegetation and silts had grown here and there and swarms of mosquitoes and other injurious flies and insects had appeared. The way in which the Municipal Board had worked to cope with these and to maintain healthy conditions reflects great credit upon the officers and the staff of the Municipal Board.

Epidemic.—There was no plague in the city except some 2 or 3 imported cases. Plague had been raging furiously in the various adjoining tehsils of this State and in other neighbouring States and localities, but the city remained safe for a long time. The infection however has since found its way in the city and is causing loss of human life. The Municipal Board are doing their best to check the disease and they have succeeded to some extent. There was no cholera or small-pox. There was Malaria and Typhoid after the rains. The latter caused mortalities among infants chiefly. An enquiry was made into the matter of increase of mortality which showed that these mortalities were not due to want of surface cleanliness of the city but were due to ignorance and indifference towards proper treatment on the part of parents during their children's illness. Malaria was checked by free distribution of quinine. Comparing the fate of the Bharatpur city with those of other cities and towns both in Rajputana and in British India it may safely be said that Bharatpur fared better than most other places. For this, great credit is due to Rao Sahab Dr. Onkarsingh L.M.S., Health Officer of the Municipal Board, whose promptness of action and valuable advice proved most beneficial.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of births during the year under report was 1,738 against 1,684 last year. The number of deaths was 1,413 against 1,068 last year. While the ratio of births is better this year than last year, being 52.22 against 49.46 last year, the ratio of deaths has also increased, being 42.49 against 34.42 last year. The excess of births over deaths is 9.73 as compared with 18.51 last year. The excess in deaths is due to physical causes dealt with under sub-head Epidemic supra.

Lighting.—The city and its environments are lighted with kerosene and kerosine oil street lamps. There are 23 Alladin lamps, 10 American lamps and 565 street lamps. Last year 10 American lamps were added and this year 19 street lamps have been added. This would show how far the lighting arrangements in the city have improved during the last two years. The Seward Palace compound is also being lighted more extensively than before.

General Improvements.—(a) Besides improvements in Lighting and Sanitation spoken of above, lawns have also been laid out round the Fort Moat which, besides being edifying, afford very excellent resorts to public after their day's labour during summer season. In their old condition, these localities were an eye sore to the vicinity of the Fort, composed of uneven ground lying in a neglected state.

(b) At various other places in the city, a great deal of levelling and dressing of ground has been carried out thereby converting hitherto useless pieces of grounds into useful and decent platforms.

(c) Further improvements to the city are under consideration.

Expenditure & Income.—The total expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 51,896 as compared with Rs. 48,870 last year. The increase is due to high rates of articles, to arrangements made to restore healthy conditions disturbed by excessive and sudden rains and floods and to the initial expenditure incurred on other improvements round the moat inside the city. The total income was Rs. 33,703 as compared with Rs. 28,976 of the last year. Out of the above named sum Rs. 30,020 was realized as Octroi duty. The Octroi duty is collected through the agency of the Customs Department to whom a commission of 6 per cent is paid on the actual realizations.

28. Municipal Board Dig—The general health of the people and sanitation of the town remained good throughout the year except for a few days of September 1917 when there were 4 seizures and 3 deaths from Cholera. 16 new iron rubbish bins have been purchased and placed in proper localities in the Town. Owing to the abnormally heavy rainfall and breach of the Jaisamand Band in the Alwar State, 579 houses of the inhabitants of the town were destroyed by floods and water filled in pits and hollows in the town. Efforts are being made to fill up these depressions gradually, and it is hoped that the work will be finished in due course of time.

Special care is taken to look after the cleanliness of water in the tanks at the Bhāwans.

The lighting arrangement of the town continued to be satisfactory. Two new urinals one close to the English school and the other close to the Pakka Tank have been added to the existing 18 urinals in the different parts of the town.

Two Pakka latrines and one kachha are under construction. The floods referred to above have greatly damaged the public latrines in the town.

The receipts and expenditure of the Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,366 and Rs. 13,381 respectively.

29. Sanitary Board Kaman.—The Sanitary arrangements and the general health of the people of the town remained good.

Owing to the breach of the Jai Samand Band of Alwar and consequent high floods, a great part of the Tehsil of Kaman was under water, which remained high round the walls of the Town. This has greatly added to the number of tumbled down houses, which were already numerous in the town. It has also caused outbreak of malarial and typhoid fever.

The well known annual Jatra Fair, with the large number of pilgrims together with 3 other Jatras passed off quite safely as usual.

25 street lamps are lighted in the town and the lighting arrangements continued to be satisfactory.

The town is provided with public latrines and urinals which are freely resorted to by the people.

The receipts and expenditure of the Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,018 and Rs. 4,684 respectively.

30. *Sanitary Board Kumher*.—A number of tumbled down houses were levelled and improvements effected in the general sanitation of the town. Lighting arrangement continued to be satisfactory. No epidemic visited the town during the year under report. The income and expenditure of the Sanitary Board amounted to Rs. 1,917 and Rs. 2,870 respectively.

31. *Sanitary Board Biana*.—The general health of the people of the town remained fair on the whole. In the month of June 1917, Cholera broke out in the town but it was immediately checked by the effective measures adopted by the Sanitary Board. There were 103 cases and 72 deaths among the infants from small pox.

6 iron rubbish bins and 64 iron receptacles were purchased for the Board during the year under report.

The income and expenditure of the Sanitary Board amounted to Rs. 2,825 and Rs. 2,171 respectively.

32. *Sanitary Board Weir*.—No epidemic visited the town during the year.

The income and expenditure of this Sanitary Board amounted to Rs. 776 and Rs. 2,691 respectively.

33. *Sanitary Board Bhusawar*.—No epidemic visited the town during the year under report.

A Kharanja (paved road) has been added to the existing Kharanjas constructed in the main streets through the Public Works Department which are of great convenience to the people specially in the rainy season.

The income and expenditure of the Sanitary Board during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,325 and Rs. 2,857 respectively.

The Municipality has got its own rules and regulations for Hackney Carriages, for Slaughter House, for colouring and collecting of hides and for the Craan Factory; and cases of the breach of Municipal Laws are tried by the Honorary Magistrates.

34. *Nazool Department*.—Faujdar Kishensingh, a Sardar Raj, remained in charge of the Nazool department throughout the year.

This department deals with State houses, lands and shops etc.

The total income during the year was Rs. 8,512 against Rs. 8,781 last year.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,253 against Rs. 7,330 last year.

A general stock register of the State landed property supplemented by maps and estimates of the property has been under preparation during the year.

CHAPTER IV Production and Distribution

35. **Bagar Department**—The Bagar Department looks after the State Roondhs, controls the production and distribution of grass in the State and supplies charcoal and other sundries to the State Departments, Members of Ruling Family and to European Officers. There are 21 Roondhs (Grass Preserves) in the State, of which 17 Roondhs, covering an area of 12,359 acres are under the control of the Bagar Department, and the remaining 4 roondhas are allotted to the Imperial Service Infantry and the Transport Corps. A portion of the Mandhera Roondh covering an area of 3257 Bighas, has been given to the State Cavalry at an annual rent of Rs. 1,221-6-0.

Produce.—The produce of grass in the roondhs was 71,309 Maunds against 29,618 Maunds of the preceding year. The stock of grass in hand at the commencement of the year was 24,959 Maunds. Adding this to the yield of the year, the total stock in hand was 96,268 Maunds. The quantity spent during the year under report was 65,385 Maunds of which 51,734 Maunds were consumed by the State animals, 6,868 Maunds was supplied to the State Officials on payment and 6,783 Maunds was given to the Grass Farm. The balance in hand at the close of the year was 30,883 Maunds.

Expenditure & Receipts.—The actual expenditure both normal and abnormal amounted to Rs. 65,213 against the budgetted provision of Rs. 71,617. The Chief items of expenditure were: Purchase of, fodder Rs. 20,100, Cutting and carting of grass Rs. 15,856. Stacking of fodder Rs. 3,183, Purchase of coal Rs. 1,387, Purchase of implements Rs. 53, Establishment charges Rs. 9,451, Palace charges Rs. 280 and Maintenance of bullocks Rs. 2,006.

The actual income amounted to Rs. 52,313 against the bridgitted figure of Rs. 57,380. The Chief items on the receipt side were, Sale of fodder and charcoal Rs. 37,160, Grazing fee Rs. 5,458, Recovery of past arrears Rs. 9,605 and Miscellaneous Rs. 90.

Soil.—The soil of the roondhs is loam, except in some places where it is sandy loam. There are big nullas, hills or swamps in the roondhs. The whole area is over grown with bushes, the chief of which are Kikar, Chonkra, Heens, Khandyar and Arni. Gandel, Girga, Mahra, Sarwala are the kinds of grass that generally grow in the roondhs.

Grazing fee.—The roondhs are closed for grazing purposes at the commencement of the rainy season and opened after the grass has been cut. The following are the annual rates of grazing fee that are charged for the different kinds of animals.

Name of animals.	Fee.		
	Rs.	As.	P.
Buffaloe ...	1	1	0
Buffaloe calf ...	0	8	0
Bullock ...	1	0	0
Cow ...	0	8	0
Calf ...	0	4	0
Horse ...	0	8	0
Mule ...	0	8	0
Camel ...	1	0	0
Young camel ...	0	8	0
Goat ...	0	2	0
Kid ...	0	1	0

36. **State Gardens.**—The Gardens at the Head Quarters remained in charge of Mr W. J. Gaitley throughout the year under report. The Gardens at Muttra and Agra and in the Mofassil, which were managed by the Vakils and Tehsildars concerned, were also placed under his charge during the year under report.

The Gardens at Head Quarters are both residential and public.

The total expenditure incurred on the Gardens at Head Quarters was Rs. 48,081 against Rs. 57,194 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on the Gardens at Agra, Muttra and in the Mofassil was Rs. 22,604.

The total income from Head Quarters Gardens was Rs. 2,515 against Rs. 3,046 in the last year.

A sum of Rs. 1,057 was realized from the contracts of flowers and fruits.

Chrysanthemum and Flower Shows were held in December 1916 and February 1917, respectively, in which all the State Gardens took part.

The income of the Cattle-pound in Victoria Park which was opened during the year under report was Rs. 1,031.

Among the State Gardens in the Mofassil, the Gardens at Agra, Dig and Weir need mention. The Agra Gardens are in a very good condition and occupy a place among the best Gardens in Agra. The Gardens at Dig and Weir are also doing well.

37. *Public Works Department.*—Mr. W. D. Cruickshank continued to hold charge of the Department as State Engineer. Under him there were 4 Sub Divisional Officers and 10 Sub Overseers on permanent pensionable list.

Budget and expenditure.—The budget grant for the Public Works Department for the year under report was Rs. 6,91,010. Adding contributational works amounting to Rs. 14,730, the total comes up to Rs. 7,05,740. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 54,192. The percentage of establishment charges on the P. W. D. Works excluding contributational works was 8.57 per cent against 10.70 per cent of the preceding year.

The following statement will show the details of the expenditure incurred during the year under report.

Item No.	Main head.	Minor heads.	Budget grant.	Contribution.	Expenditure.
	Public works Department works.				
1	Irrigation	Original ...	92,385	.....	90,970
		Repairs ...	67,800	.....	74,100
2	Military	Original ...	6,850	.....	6,410
		Repairs ...	16,800	.....	15,940
3	Civil Works	Original ...	2,32,805	.....	2,45,590
		Repairs ...	78,750	.....	77,656
4	Communication	Original ...	2,910	.....	775
		Repairs ...	68,700	.....	66,468
5	Public Improvement	Original ...	40,510	.....	40,348
		Repairs ...	13,500	.....	2,240
6	Miscellaneous	Original ...	.....	.....	.....
		Repairs ...	1,2000	.....	10,848
7	Tools and Plant	New supply ...	3,000	.....	3,007
		Repairs ..	2,000	.....	1,270
	Total P. W. D. Works ...	.....	6,58,010	.....	6,36,422
8	Contributational works ...	.....	.....	14,730	14,730
	Total—Works ... ..	.....	6,78,010	14,730	6,51,152
9	Establishment ... ..	.....	53,000	.....	54,192
	Grand Total ... ..	.....	6,91,010	14,730	7,05,344

Civil works.—The chief works constructed under this head were:—The Moti Mahal (under construction) A sum of Rs. 1,14,370 was spent on this building during the year, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 3,11,945, Shish Mahal Palace Rs. 20,180; Improvement to Golbagh Kothi Rs. 5,637, compound wall round the Golbagh Kothi Rs. 12,609, Improvement to Grange Kothi at Mount Abu Rs. 4,027; Water supply to Gulzarbagh Kothi at Bharatpur Rs. 1,583; Rebuilding Club at Victoria Park at Bharatpur Rs. 6,230; Restoration of Dharamshala Kothi at Agra Rs. 4,623; adding an upper storey to Band Master's bungalow Rs. 2,535. New Dispensary at Sikri Rs. 9,233; Compounders' quarters at Victoria Hospital Rs. 4,658; Colic Room

at Veterinary Hospital Rs. 1,805, New house for Tehsildar at Rupbas Rs. 6,299; New Hawalat at Judge's Court Rs. 3,335; Improvement to Stable Rs. 4,825; Improvement to Rathkhana Rs. 2,240; Improvement to Comptroller's office Rs. 3,262; Improvement to Fort Moat wall Rs. 9,036, construction of Fort Moat Supply Channel Rs. 10,980, Stone paving of Bharatpur Bazar road Rs. 9,978.

Irrigation.—The total expenditure incurred on irrigation amounted to Rs. 1,65,070 against Rs. 1,48,698 of the preceding year. The important works executed during the year were:—

Constructing Dhureri Bund Rs. 21,797, Sewal Bund Rs. 12,293, widening Pichuna canal extension Rs. 4,787, Improvement to Pathena canal head Rs. 4,258, Improvement to Dig Escape channel Rs. 3,108; Improvement to main distributary channel of Sikri Bund Rs. 3,038, Fatehpur and Kherka Cross Bund Rs. 4,490.

38. *Workshop.*—The State Workshop is under the direct supervision and control of the State Engineer. The budget grant for the year amounted to Rs. 31,456 out of which a sum of Rs. 7,056 was allotted for regular and work charged establishment, Rs. 15,000, for Motor Cars, Rs. 1,510 for repairs to Stable carriages, Rs. 1,512 for Kothi Khas Department, Rs. 2,000 for purchasing utensils for the Public. In addition to the budget grant a sum of Rs. 23,724 was received by the Workshop as contributory grant for works requisitioned by the various departments and other private persons. The chief requisitions were made by the Public Works Department for Works costing Rs. 6,771, State Stables Rs. 11,777, Palace Rs. 1400, Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahab Rs. 972, Education Department Rs. 108, Veterinary Department Rs. 636, Club Rs. 117. A sum of Rs. 553 was realized as revenue on account of supervision and indirect charges for unbudgetted works and sale proceeds of old and surplus materials.

The Workshop has under its charge 5 Motor Cars, namely :—

- (1) Old Dedion.
- (2) Old Standard.
- (3) Ford Car.
- (4) Arrol Johnston.
- (5) Darracq Car.

Besides the Motor Cars there is one Steam Launch which is maintained on the Bareta Lake. It is used by the Public Works Department and by higher officials of the State when on duty at Bareta.

Stone Quarries.—The budget sanctioned for the Stone Quarries amounted to Rs. 16,100, against which the working expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,237 as detailed below:—

Sub Head		Budget allotment.	Expenditure.
Establishment	... ..	8,500	8,433
Maintenance of Quarry carts roads, Buildings etc.	...	3,500	2,827
Pay of Bundhanis	... ..	2,800	2,676
Tools & Plant	... ..	300	29
Unforeseen	... ..	1,000	272
Total	... ..	16,100	14,237

The Stone quarried during the year was 3,99,562 Maunds and 32,899 cft against 3,81,760 Maunds and 66,230 cft of the preceding year, per the following Statement :—

	Last year.	Year under report.
White stone ... Maunds	48,779	58,492
cft.	7,894	2,501
Red Stone Maunds	2,32,981	3,41,070
cft	58,336	30,398
Total Mds	3,81,760	3,99,562
Cft	66,230	32,899

The total gross revenue collected during the year from the Stone Quarries and Depot amounted to Rs. 82,465 against Rs. 86,074 of the preceding year. After defraying all expenditure, the net revenue derived amounted to Rs. 68,228 against Rs. 71,316 of the last year. The sum of Rs. 25,000 advanced to the Depot for meeting the working expenses was paid back to the State Treasury at the close of the year.

39. **Imarat:**—This Department carries on the petty works and repairs to the Palace in the Fort and other residential buildings of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and also the daily necessary works. It looks after the repairs of religious buildings also and the construction of Chhatri (a memorial building) of Maharaja Balwant Singh Ji Sahib is supervised by it. The Chhatri is now nearly completed. Babu Kanihiya Lull held charge of the Department during the year under report

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE & FINANCE

40. As mentioned in previous Administration Reports, the Financial year of the State commences from the 1st November and closes on the 31st October. The figures given in this Chapter, therefore, relate to the year Sambat 1973 ending on the 31st October 1917. The following statement shows the figures of the actual Receipts and Expenditure of the State for the year under report (1916-17) as well as for the previous year Sambat 1972 (1915-16) as compared with the Budget estimates for those years :—

Particulars.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance
Budget estimates for Sambat year 1972 (1915—16) ...	33,081	31,14,493	31,47,574	41,48,102	-10,00,528
Budget estimates for Sambat year 1973 (1916—17) ... revised	57,090	42,31,885	42,88,976	42,80,681	+8,295
Actuals for Sambat 1972 (1915—16)	33,081	38,10,740	38,43,821	37,83,683	+60,138
Actuals for Sambat 1973 (1916—17)	60,138	50,56,422	51,16,560	50,97,040	+19,520
Difference for Sambat 1972 ...	...	+6,96,247	+6,96,247	-3,64,419	+10,60,666
Do. 1973 ...	+3,048	+8,24,536	+8,27,584	+8,16,859	+11,225

The Sambat year 1972 (1915-16) ending the 31st October 1916 was a year of scarcity, due to the scanty rainfall and the failure of the subsequent winter rains. There was a large shrinkage in the receipts, while the expenditure was much increased in order to provide for famine relief measures. Consequently the State had to raise loans locally and from outside (Bank of Bengal, Agra) to the extent of Rs. 6,52,845. This explains the estimated closing balance for that year being—10,00,525. The actual receipts from the State sources was nearly the same as estimated. The amount (Rs. 6,52,845) borrowed to finance the expenditure represents the difference (Rs. 6,96,247) between the actual and budgetted figures of receipts for that year.

The year Sambat 1973 (1916-17) ending the 31st October 1917 was a good one. The Darbar was able not only to clear off the whole of the debts contracted in the previous year amounting to Rs. 6,52,845 as stated above, but also to invest a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs in War Bonds. The Darbar decided to invest a further sum of 5 lakhs in the War loan 1929-47 and this was done by raising a loan from the Bank of Bengal. The actual receipts—chiefly under the Revenue and allied heads were better than the estimated figure (Rs. 42,31,335) by a little over 3 lakhs. This coupled with the loans raised from the Bank of Bengal &c explains the difference of Rs. 8,24,536 between the Budget estimates and actuals for Sambat 1973.

The figure of Rs. 50,97,040 being the actual expenditure for Sambat 1973 (1916-17) includes Rs. 7 lakhs invested in War Loan. The net expenditure was therefore about the same as estimated, viz, about 43 lakhs.

The financial position of the State is satisfactory—all the debts have been cleared off excepting a sum of Rs. 3,65,477 due to the Bank of Bengal and at the same time the State Reserve has increased from 30 lakhs to nearly 37½ lakhs.

The Sambat year 1973 closed with a Cash balance of Rs. 19,520 and a reserve of 812 gold Mohars and Government Promissory notes, including War Loan paper, of the face value of Rs. 37,30,000.

41. Pandit Maya Shanker B.A. held charge of the post of the Comptroller of Accounts till the 25th May 1917 when he was transferred to Dig as officiating Nazim and District Magistrate and the following arrangements were made to fill up the temporary vacancy:—

(1) Chaube Hari Shanker B.A., Treasury Officer, was appointed as Comptroller of Accounts Vice Pandit Maya Shanker.

(2) Babu Ram Narain, Assistant Treasury Officer and Travelling Auditor, was appointed as Treasury Officer vice Chaube Hari Shanker.

(3) Babu Mahesh Swarup, Head Clerk of the Office of the Judicial and Financial Member, was appointed as Assistant Treasury Officer and Travelling Auditor.

The work of the Dewanan-i-Daftar which is in the charge of the Treasury Officer and of the Sub Treasuries which are also under him continued to be done satisfactorily.

The construction of the New Central Accounts Record Room has been completed and all the Accounts of the Comptroller and Treasury Offices have been arranged and consigned to it. The Tehsil Accounts records which have been arranged and sorted will also be brought in very soon and placed in the Central Record Room. The records of the Diwan-i-Daftar have been also arranged. They are kept separately from the Central Record Room.

The total number of pensioners and minors in receipt of pensions and allowances from the State at the beginning of the year was 1775. Of these 80 died, 24 got employments and 104 were struck off the list during the year and 221 were newly enlisted bringing the number on roll at the end of the year to 1788. The total amount disbursed to pensioners and minors amounted to Rs. 1,08,580 as compared with Rs. 99,949 paid last year showing an increase of Rs. 8,631 which is due to increased rates of pensions sanctioned for the Imperial Service Troops on active service.

42. *State Treasurer*—Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Nemichand continued to be in charge of the State Treasury as State Treasurer.

43. *Public Works Department Audit Office*.—Babu Hari Chand remained in Charge of the office throughout the year.

CHAPTER VI—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

44. *Vital Statistics*. The total number of births and deaths reported during the year was 16,637 and 15,641 respectively as against 15,844 and 8,645 in the previous year. The ratio of births and deaths per mille of the population was 29.81 and 23.02 against 23.36 and 15.48 respectively, the last year. The increase in the number of deaths (which is almost double this year) is due to:—

- (a) unhealthy conditions of climate caused by excessive rains and floods.
- (b) prevalence of epidemics.

Dispensaries.—There are altogether 19 Hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The hospital attached to the Imperial Service Troops and to the Jail are not included in the number. It may, however, be noted that the dispensary at Bareta is under the visiting charge of the Sub Assistant Surgeon at Bayana, the one at Sewar is attended by the Sub Asstt. Surgeon in charge of the Jail Hospital and the dispensary at the Agency is being looked after by one of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Victoria Hospital. Although there is no regular dispensary at Jurera, the Sub Assistant Surgeon at Kaman visits the place every week and affords medical relief to people there.

Attendance of patients.—2,373 in and 2,43,146 out-patients were treated in all the dispensaries during the year against 2,551 in and 2,03,074 out-patients in the previous year, showing a decrease of 178 in-patients and an increase of 40,072 out-patients.

Surgical Operations.—7,827 operations were performed during the year under report, against 7,756 in the year before, showing an increase of 71 operations as compared with the figures of the previous year. Of the total 1,941 were performed in the Victoria Hospital as against 2,144 last year. 392 operations for cataract were performed against 697 the previous year showing a decrease of 305 operations. The good name and reputation of the Victoria Hospital still continue.

Epidemic.—Plague.—306 cases and 274 deaths were reported during the year. The disease was first imported into Paharsar, a large village in the Nadbai tehsil, and gradually spread to other villages in the tehsil. The tehsil was not free from the disease when the year closed. Except for some imported cases at Bharatpur, Rupbas and Bayana, the rest of the State was free from Plague till the close of the year. But it has since spread to other tehsils and in the city after the close of the year.

Evacuation, segregation, disinfection and inoculation were amongst the measures adopted to stamp out the disease.

Cholera.—The total number of cases reported was 44 of which 19 proved fatal, as against 515 and 258 in the previous year. Bayana, Kaman and Dig towns were affected. The disease broke out at various times but was not virulent and made no further appearance after 30th October 1917.

Small pox.—The total number of small-pox cases was 151 with 45 deaths as against 7 cases and 4 deaths in the previous year. The first case was reported on the 18th January 1917 and last case on the 2nd August 1917.

Typhoid.—It was prevalent for several months during the year under report, and favoured by bad climatic conditions and by people's apathy towards rational treatment accounts for a considerable number of deaths.

Malaria.—This disease is mainly responsible for increase in the number of deaths. It was very severe on account of water logged condition of land throughout the State territory due to high floods.

Quinine worth several thousand was distributed among all, chiefly urban population.

Vaccination.—The number of vaccination operations was 21,411 as against 21,054 in the previous year. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 1,529 as against 1,318 in the previous year. 32.81 per mille of the population was successfully vaccinated against 37.02 in the previous year. The percentage of cases found successful to total number inspected by the Agency Surgeon was 99.62 and by the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination was 99.37. The expenditure was Rs. 2,593 as against Rs. 2,811 in the preceding year.

Expenditure. (a) Training of Medical Subordinates.—No new student was sent for admission into the King Edward Medical School, Indore, during the year. At the close of the year, the number of students under

training was 9 of whom Raghubarprasad passed the L. C. P. & S. Examination of Bombay and has joined service in the State; and Ninksingh had to be expelled from the school on account of his very unsatisfactory school career. In this way the number of Bharatpur State students at the close of this year was 7.

(b) The State was able to dispose of, during the year, two Government Sub Assistant Surgeons named Fatehlin and Suligram. The former offered his services for military duty and was, therefore, reverted by State. The latter retired on invalid pension. One more Government Sub Assistant Surgeon Dwarkaprasad has chosen to revert to Government service and the Darbar have agreed to revert him. With the rest, viz., 8 Sub Assistant Surgeons, the Darbar have agreed to retain them for a further period of 2 years ending November 1919.

(c) The total number of temporary Sub Assistant Surgeons who had been engaged to relieve the Government Sub Assistant Surgeons pending the return of the State students from Indore, is 5.

(d) One of the State Sub Assistant Surgeons named Baburam, having failed to comply with the orders issued to him by the Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, was dismissed from the State service.

(e) Consequent to Mrs. Patwardhan having resigned her post as Female Sub Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Women's Hospital, Miss Jardine was appointed as Lady Doctor. She resigned after two months service and Mrs. L. A. Hakim was appointed as Female Sub Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 5th August 1917 and is now in service.

(f) 4,286 recruits for military duty were examined, during the year, by Assistant Surgeon Onkarsingh at the Victoria Hospital.

(g) Col. R. C. Macwatt C. I. E., I. M. S., Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, continued to hold the visiting medical charge of the Eastern Rajputana States and Assistant Surgeon Onkursingh the charge of the current duties of the Agency Surgeon's office.

(h) Acknowledgments of the Darbar are due to both the aforesaid officers for the valuable advice given from time to time and for the efficient administration of the Medical department carried on during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII. Education.

45. Babu Jwala Pershad, B. A., remained in charge of the office of Inspector of Schools while Pandit Sukhdeo Pershad continued as Deputy Inspector of Schools.

The total number of State schools at the end of the year under report was 129 as against 124 in the last year. Seven Village Schools had to be closed owing to the paucity of scholars and the indifference of Zemindars in supplying a sufficient number of scholars required for the maintenance of a school. New schools were started at 11 villages and the aided school at

Dhanwara in the Tehsil of Kumher which showed satisfactory progress was placed on the list of State Schools.

There is an appreciable increase in the number of Unaided schools, which have risen from 49 to 60. Thus the grand total of all kinds of Educational institutions in the State comes up to 198 as against 183 of the preceding year.

The number of scholars in the State Schools has risen from 6,561 to 6,914, and taking the figures of aided and unaided schools the total number of students reading in all kinds of institutions in the State comes up to 8,185 as against 7,733 of the last year. The number of scholars in the higher stages of instruction continues to show considerable increase which is an unmistakable indication of steady advancement of Education in the State.

Owing to abnormal rainfall attended with heavy floods this year and widespread prevalence of Malarial fever, the average attendance in schools declined from 4,933 to 4,260. The percentage of male scholars to the male population of school going age is 17.09 as against 16.22 last year while in the case of girls it has risen from 1.01 to 1.19.

The percentage of institutions to the number of towns and villages in the State rose from 13.09 to 14.17.

Income and Expenditure.—A sum of Rs. 93,386 was provided in the Educational Budget last year. Out of this, the total expenditure direct and indirect amounted to Rs. 90,582 as against Rs. 82,719 of the last year. The figure includes a sum of Rs. 6,595 spent in connection with the Education and maintenance of the scholars reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 9,470 was spent by the P. W. D. on the construction of the new and upkeep of the old educational buildings in the State. The total income derived from the school fees amounted to Rs. 3,710 as against Rs. 3,365 of the last year.

English Education.—There are three Anglo-Vernacular Schools maintained by the State (i) The Sadar High School at Bharatpur with an enrolment of 366 as against 409 of the last year teaches upto the Matriculation standard of the Allahabad University. The average attendance of this school has also proportionately declined from 323 to 290.

(ii & iii) The Nobles School at Bharatpur and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Dig are Anglo Vernacular Schools teaching upto the Rajputana Middle School Examination Standard. The former has an enrolment of 66 scholars as against 74 of the previous year. This school is intended for the sons of nobility and the gentry of the State. 40 Stipends of Rs. 5 each have been provided in the Educational Budget for the sons of the Kothri Band Thakurs and relations of His Highness, who are educated free of charge.

The Anglo-Vernacular-School at Dig is a public State School teaching upto the same standard as the Nobles' School and has an enrolment of 76 as against 92 of the last year. Special English classes are maintained at the Sadar High School, Bharatpur, as well as at the Anglo-Vernacular School at

Dig for the benefit of such boys as wish to learn English after passing the Vernacular Final Examination of the United Provinces, but as no Vernacular Final Examination was held this year, as explained in subsequent paragraphs no special class was formed in the said two schools and this accounts for falling off in their enrolment.

The results of the Matriculation and the Rajputana Middle School Examinations in the year under report are noted below:—

(A) MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Name of the School.	For the preceding year 1915-1916.		Percentage.	For the year under report (1916-17.)		Percentage.
	No. sent	No. passed.		No. sent.	No. passed.	
Sadar High School, Bharatpur ...	35	12	34.2	39	6	15.38

(B) RAJPUTANA MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Sadar High School	36	18	50	39	14	35.89
Nobles School Bharatpur	3	3	cent per cent	5	4	80
A. V. School Dig	14	12	85.7	10	7	70

It will be seen from the above figures that the result of the Matriculation Examination was poor while that of the Rajputana Middle School Examination was on the whole fair. It is noteworthy that one boy of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Dig headed the list of successful candidates at the last Rajputana Middle School Examination and one from the Nobles' School was placed in the 1st Division.

The Head Masters of the Nobles' School and the Dig Anglo-Vernacular School deserve credit for the brilliant results of their schools.

Sanskrit Education.—A Sanskrit School is maintained at Bharatpur which teaches upto the Madhayama Examination of the Benares University and has an enrolment of 38 as against 33 of the last year. The average daily attendance has risen from 20 to 25.

In addition to this, there is a Sanskrit Pathshala at Dig under private management to which the State contributes a sum of Rs. 10 per mensem.

The results of the Sanskrit Examinations which are given below, were very poor.

MADHAYAMA EXAMINATION.

For the preceding year		Percentage	For the year under report		Percentage.
No. sent	No. passed		No. sent.	No. passed.	
3	1	33.3	2	1	33.3

PRATHAMA.

4	0	0	2	0	0
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Of the two scholars Murli Dhar and Gainda Ram receiving instruction in the Ayurvedic system of Medicine at the Maharaja's College, Jaipur and the Tibbia School at Delhi, respectively, the former returned after successfully completing his course. The question of supplying him with an

Ayurvedic Dispensary and making other necessary arrangements was under consideration, but the man (Murli Dhar) lately died of plague.

Vernacular Education.—There are 17 Vernacular Secondary Schools in the State. They are located at Bharatpur (with separate Schools for Urdu and Hindi), Dig, Kumher, Kaman, Pahari, Jurehrah, Nagar, Sikri, Nadbai, Bhusawar, Bayana, Rupbas, Uchain, Rara and Paharsar. The status of the last named school has recently been raised from the Primary to the Secondary Standard. 2,229 Scholars as against 2,073 of the last year receive education at these schools. Most of these scholars belong to the agricultural classes Owing to the raising of the standard of the Vernacular Final and the addition of a year's course to the Final Section under the orders of the Director of the Public Instruction, U.P. the Vernacular Final Examination was not held this year. Only such students as had failed to pass the Vernacular Final in the old course of studies were allowed to appear at the Supplementary Vernacular Final Examination specially held for them.

A considerable number of boys who had failed to pass the Vernacular Final Examination got themselves admitted in the Patwari (Training School started by the State while 28 appeared at the Supplementary Examination of whom 14 came out successful. As reported last year, the Director of Public Instructions, United Provinces has fixed Bharatpur as a centre for holding the Vernacular Final Examination in which candidates from other States, viz., Jhalawar and Karauli also joined.

Primary Education.—There are 108 Primary Schools under the State management as against 103 in the last year. Of these, 101 are Boys Schools and 7 Girls Schools. The number of boys reading in the former is 3,832 as against 3,630 of the preceding year.

At the various Centre Examinations conducted by the Inspector of Schools and the Deputy Inspector 3,397 scholars out of 5,235 came out successful. This is a satisfactory record of the work of the teachers in the village schools.

Female Education.—The number of girls schools maintained by the State is the same as last year, viz. 7. They are located at Bharatpur, Dig, Kaman, Bhusawar, Weir and Bayana. It may be noted that the number of girls attending the schools has risen from 250 to 307 and the average attendance from 159 to 182. Besides the State Schools, there is an aided school at Bharatpur having an enrolment of 60 girls, towards the upkeep of which the State contributes Rs. 10 per month, 88 girls are reported to be attending the three unaided schools in the State under private management.

Owing to the dearth of competent and qualified mistresses, considerable difficulty is being experienced in replacing old and unqualified mistresses in some of the girls schools and opening new schools in important villages or Head quarters of Tehsils, whose inhabitants have expressed their desire to have schools for the education of their girls. Every effort is however being made to secure good mistresses and provision has been made in the Budget

to raise the scales of low paid appointments. With a view to affording convenience to the girls, a conveyance has been provided tentatively at State expense for the Bharatpur girls school to take the girls from and to their houses. This arrangement is highly appreciated by the public and will, it is hoped, help to further the cause of Female Education in the city.

Education of depressed classes.—There are 3 schools for the benefit of the sons of depressed classes, that is, Reghars (Shoemakers) and Kanjars, maintained by the State at Dig and at Blanchettpura and Thikaria Kanjar Settlements. 111 Scholars are receiving education at these schools. There are night classes held at Blanchettpura and Thikaria Kanjar Settlements for the benefit of grown up Kanjar boys, who are engaged in agricultural work during the day. A number of girls also attend the school at Blanchettpura. Religious instruction is also imparted to the Kanjars inhabiting the Blanchettpura Settlement by the School Master, boys and girls are made to recite prayers every morning.

Training of teachers.—The total number of teachers in the Schools (both Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular is 304 as against 261 of the previous year. The increase is due to the raising of the standard of the Vernacular Final, opening of new schools and providing additional teachers in schools owing to appreciable increase in enrolment.

Of these 5 are graduates, out of whom two are Licentiates in teaching, 5 F. A's, 5 certificated teachers, 8 Matrics, 5 Anglo Vernacular Middle passed, 27 Normal passed, 186 Vernacular Final passed, 2 Shastris (Honours in Sanskrit literature), one Visharad, 2 Pragya passed and 38 non-qualified teachers. No branch of the educational service, it is admitted, is more important than the training of teachers, for it is on this that the efficiency of teaching so largely depends. Every effort is being made to depute a number of teachers every year to training institutions in British India. The 3 teachers, viz., Champa Ram, Rashid Uddin, and Mangi Lal deputed to undergo a course of training at the Government Training College Lucknow and the C. T. College, Lahore, have returned after successfully completing their course and have been suitably provided in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Dig and the Sadar High School Bharatpur. There is still a large demand for qualified teachers. The difficulty experienced at present by the Education Department in getting the school staff trained is, on one hand, due to the reluctance of the teachers themselves to leave their homes to go out for training in British India and, on the other hand, to the want of vacancies in Training Institutions for teachers from Native States owing to growing demand of training the teachers required for schools in British Districts themselves. However, thanks to the courtesy of the Director of Public Instructions and Principals of the Training Colleges at Allahabad, Lucknow and Lahore, 7 teachers have been trained during the last 5 years and one Harbhaian Lal, deputed in July last is expected to come back after completing his course in April 1918.

Buildings.—No new school buildings were constructed during the year under report. Only some improvements were made to the school at Uchain, Pahari and Dig.

Hostel or Boarding Houses.—Hostel accommodation has been provided in all the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Dig, and Bharatpur as well as the Vernacular Secondary Schools at Kumer, Dig Kaman, Jurehrah, Sikri, Nagar, Bhusawar, Nadbai, Karah, Rupbas, Bayana, and Uchain. The total number of boarders in the Boarding Houses was 298 against 295 of the last year.

Scholarships.—A sum of Rs. 10,235, as detailed below, was spent on scholarships granted to the boys reading in Primary and Secondary schools in the State as well as Arts and Technical Colleges situated outside:—

(1) College Classes (at Agra, Gwalior, Jaipur &c.)	Rs. 620
(2) Agra College	„ 200
(3) High School Bharatpur	„ 905
(4) Nobles' School	„ 2,135
(5) English School, Dig	„ 335
(6) Girls Schools in Bharatpur	„ 390
(7) Normal Schools (Government)	„ 793
(8) Halqa Bandi Schools Bharatpur	„ 2,840
(9) Training Colleges (Allahabad & Lucknow,	„ 590
(10) Special Classes Bharatpur & Dig	„ 340
(11) Medical College Lucknow	„ 120
(12) Thomson Roorkee College	„ 275
(13) Sanskrit scholarships Bharatpur	„ 240
(14) Ayurvedic Jaipur & Delhi	„ 352
(15) Aided schools in Bharatpur	„ 190

Mayo College.—An allotment of Rs. 6,595 was made in the year under report and spent on the education of the State scholars reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Besides the above, the Darbar made a special annual grant of Rs. 4,000 on account of interest of a sum of one lac of rupees reserved by them towards the maintenance of Post Diploma classes in the Mayo College.

The following 14 boys received education at the said college during the year under review:—

1. Kunwar Samandar Singh.
2. Kunwar Ghamandi Singh.
3. Kunwar Ratan Singh.
4. Kunwar Brijendra Singh.
5. Kunwar Nawal Singh.
6. Bakhshi Raghunath Singh.
7. Kunwar Fattah Singh.
8. Kunwar Nathi Singh.
9. Faujdar Qaim Singh.
10. Kunwar Maharaj Singh.

11. Raja Madho Singh.
12. Raja Gopal Singh.
13. Kunwar Girraj Singh.
14. Kunwar Ramsahai Singh.

Kanwar Samandar Singh passed the Post Diploma class III year while K. Ghamandi Singh and Ratan Singh passed the Post Diploma class I year examinations, the latter winning a prize in vernacular.

Physical Training.—The importance of Physical training is being steadily recognised by the schools. A number of prizes were won by the competitors of the State Schools at the Rajputana School Sports held at Ajmer. Sports were also held in the State and prizes in cash as well as in the form of medals and challenge cups were offered to the successful competitors and winning teams.

The provision for an extensive play ground for the Sadar High school in the Recreation Club Compound and the arrangement of teachers to look after the games has led to better organization of the games. Besides Foot-Ball and Cricket, a separate ground has been allotted for Hockey. It is gratifying to record that attendance in the play ground is now fairly large and it is hoped that the increased allotment sanctioned by the State for the purchase of games gear and expenditure incurred in levelling and dressing the ground will prove highly beneficial in improving the physique of the youths of the schools playing there.

State Library & Museum.—A Library for the benefit of the public is maintained by the State at Bharatpur in which leading papers in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit as well as Journals and periodicals for the reading public are provided. The total expenditure incurred in the purchase of papers and books including the establishment charges amounted to Rs. 828 as against Rs. 800 of the previous year.

A small Museum is also attached to the Library where articles of general interest are arranged for exhibition. The number of visitors in the Public Library during the year was 8,559.

Inspections.—The number of inspections made by the Inspector of Schools was 155. He was on tour for 89 days. The Deputy Inspector of Schools made 148 inspections and was on tour for 130 days.

Besides the Departmental inspections the schools were visited by His Highness the Maharaja Sahab, the Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Lt. Col. A. D. A. G. Bannerman, C. V. O., C. I. E., Political Agent, Eastern States Rajputana, E. C. Gibson Esqr. I. C. S. and the Members of Council during the course of their tours in the State. All were pleased to express satisfaction at the progress of education and the standard of efficiency maintained in the State schools.

The Hon'ble Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I. was pleased to preside at the annual prize giving at Dig. A short report giving the account of the educational progress in the State was read by the Inspector of Schools. After

giving away the prizes, Sir Elliot Colvin made a speech in which he was pleased to remark that it was a very good record of the steady progress and that as far as education was concerned, Bharatpur was one of the leading States in Rajputana.

The Inspector of Schools deserves credit for the satisfactory progress of education in the State which is, in a great measure, due to his strenuous efforts and close supervision of the work of his subordinates.

CHAPTER VIII.-Miscellaneous.

46. **Customs and Excise Department.**—Babu Narain Swaroop, B.A., continued to hold charge of the two Departments which are amalgamated and administered as one Department. The receipts from Customs viz. import and export duties during the year amounted to Rs. 2,31,782 against 1,85,733 of the Sambat year 1972, and Rs. 2,35,406 of the Sambat year 1971. The following statement will show the receipts under the separate heads of import and export for three years:—

Name of year.	Receipt from imports	Receipt from exports.	Receipt from other sources	Total.
Sambat year 1974.	60,058	1,72,996	2,352	2,35,409
Sambat year 1972.	48,045	1,35,796	1,892	1,85,733
Sambat year 1973.	60,295	1,69,145	2,342	2,31,782

The income under imports was chiefly derived from duty on rice, foreign and country cloth, threads, metals, oils, paper, &c and under exports from duty on oil, oilseeds, cotton, ghee, cattle, sheep and goats &c.

The cotton crop was a failure this year and the income of duty on this commodity(cotton and Kapas) amounted to 21,541 only against 25,948 last year and Rs. 92,614 in the year before last. The income on the export and import of cattle showed a remarkable increase being Rs. 71,069 against Rs. 64,926 of the last year. Other notable increases and decreases were under the following sub-heads:—

INCREASE.

Heads of duty.	Amount of duty.		Difference.
	In Sambat 1972.	In Sambat 1973.	
Kirana ...	21,621	25,939	3,618
Oil-seeds ...	5,355	39,746	34,391
Rice ...	8,791	17,173	8,382
Country-cloth ...	9,609	10,458	3,849

DECREASE.

Heads of duty.	Amount of duty.		Difference.
	In Sambat 1972.	In Sambat 1973.	
Jinned cotton. ...	14,119	8,547	5,572
Foreign-cloth. ...	7,183	5,982	1,201
Ghee. ...	9,467	3,777	5,690

The number of Chankis was the same as last year, except that the Chauki at Ailau was abolished and amalgamated with Paharpur in Rupbas Tehsil as before.

Excise.—The Department continued to work on the Madras System. The consumption of excisable articles during the year as compared with the two previous years was as follows:—

Names.	Sambat year 1971.			Sambat year 1972.			Sambat year 1973.		
Liquor ...	3,463 gallons.			2,577 gallons.			3,734 gallons.		
	Mds	Srs.	ch	Mds.	Srs.	Ch	Mds.	Srs.	Ch
Charas ...	9	39	0	9	37	15	10	0	11
Opium ...	13	31	9	14	1	8	20	0	11
Bhang ...	48	38	0	44	9	0	50	15	0
Poppy-heads.	10	9	10	13	6	1	10	9	3

The actual receipts of the year as compared with the figures of the two preceding years are tabulated below:—

Name of heads.	Sambat 1972.	Sambat 1973	Sambat 1971.
On account of Liquor	2,062	20,642	27,951
On account of opium & drugs	22,157	18,116	21,202
Compensation	419	*978	.....

* This includes the sum for Sambat 1971.

The number of persons licensed to sell drugs and country liquor remained the same as last year, viz 24 and 25 respectively.

There were only 12 cases against the Excise Act this year.

Warehouse.—The Country-liquor was imported as usual from the Cawnpore Sugar Works Company at the rate of Rs. 4-13-6 per gallon and

sold to the retail vendors at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 L.P. gallon. The opium, continued to be received from the Government Treasurer at Indore through the kind offices of Mr. J.H. Cox, C.I.E., Excise Commissioner of Central India. The supplies of Charas, Bhang and poppy-heads were received direct from Hoshiarpur, Farrukhabad and Jaipur respectively, as usual and were issued from the Ware house to the retail vendors.

47. **Octroi.**—Octroi in the Municipalities of Bharatpur and Dig and the Sanitary Boards of Kumher, Kaman, Bayana, Bhusawar and Weir is collected through the agency of Customs Department which gets a commission of Rs. 6 per cent on the actual octroi duty thus collected. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 48,534 against Rs. 40,116 of the last year and of Rs. 43,105 of the year before last.

48. **Saltpetre** —There was no change on the contract for manufacturing saltpetre which continued in the name of Messrs. Bhagat Ram, Chotey Lal and Bansi Dhar in the Bharatpur State and in the name of Lala Chiranji Lal Ramji Lal in the 7 outlying Bharatpur villages in the Muttra District. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs 6,326 during the year against Rs. 5,919 in the last year.

The total expenditure of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 44,576 against Rs. 41,274 of the last year.

49. **Court of Wards.**—The management of the Court of Wards continued under the direct supervision of the Revenue Member. The following estates were managed by the Court of Wards:—

1. Jagir Ballabgarh of Faujdar Qaim Singh.
2. Estate of Raja Gopal Singh.
3. Estate of Raja Madho Singh.
4. Estate of Bakshi Ram Swarup Singh and Bakshi Raghunath Singh.

Jagir Ballabgarh.—This estate is situated in Weir Tehsil and consists of 8 villages. The actual normal income during the year amounted to Rs. 35,168 and the actual expenditure to Rs. 26,394. A sum of Rs. 9,500 was contracted as a loan during the year in order to meet the abnormal expenditure of Rs. 20,895 which was due to the marriage ceremony of the younger Bibiji, the Gauna ceremony of the elder Bibiji and of the Faujdar. A sum of Rs. 5,106 was repaid towards part payment of the loan, leaving a sum of Rs. 4,394 as the Jagir's liability at the close of the year. The Jagir's reserve of Rs. 21,000 invested in promissory notes continued as before. It may be stated, that during the last 4 years, notwithstanding short receipts on account of the scarcity and the abnormal expenses amounting to Rs. 43,700 due to several marriages in the family of Faujdar Qaim Singh, the reserve of the Jagir continued to be kept up, all abnormal expenses having been met by savings which were arrived at by exercising the utmost economy in the annual expenses of the Jagir. It is to be hoped that the Jagir will clear off the outstanding liability amounting to Rs. 4,394 very shortly.

Faujdar Quim Singh is now aged 19 years. He continued to keep good health. He was withdrawn from the Mayo College during the year in order to give him an insight into the working and management of his Jagir.

The question of releasing the estate of Bakshi Ram Swarup Singh and Bakshi Madho Singh was under the consideration of the State Council. (The estate has since been released).

Raja Gopal Singh is reading at the Mayo College and is making satisfactory progress.

Raja Madho Singh a promising boy, who was also reading at the Mayo College died of enteric at Bharatpur in June 1917. Raja Madho Singh had given evidence of great promise throughout his successful career at the College and his untimely death was deeply regretted. The Principal of the Mayo College addressed the following condolence letter to the Political Agent, E.S.R.:—

“Acknowledge with very great regret the receipt of your letter, containing the news of the sad and untimely death of Raja Madho Singh of Bharatpur, a student of great promise and high character and would request you kindly to communicate my expressions of condolence and sympathy to the Raja's family”.

50. **Sadabart.**—This Department consists of two branches (1) Religious and (2) Charitable. The former Branch supervises the management of temples and other religious institutions and particularly of those which get allowances from the State. It also supervises Barniwala (men who pray daily for the welfare and prosperity of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib) and decides the cases concerning the nomination and succession of Mahants &c. &c. The other branch looks after the distribution of alms to priests, widows, orphans and the poor. This Department also distributes food to the poor and helpless at Bharatpur and Govardhan &c. Bakhshi Madho Singh was in charge of this Department throughout the year under report.

51. **Toshekhana.**—Lala Bahadur Singh Toshekhana Officer died on the 5th February 1917 and was succeeded by Piarey Lal, Munsarim or Assistant Toshekhana Officer. Lala Dwarka Prasad son of Lala Bahadur Singh was appointed Munsarim in the place of Pandit Piarey Lal. This Department remained in the charge of the Miscellaneous Member, State Council, Bharatpur till the 9th July 1917, when it was placed under His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

This Department is in charge of the jewellery, ornament, dresses and other valuables of the State. Gold and silver articles, chauries and Punkhas of ivory and Sandal are also made in this Department for the use of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and for presentation to distinguished guests.

52. **Kothi Khas.**—This Department has the following functions:—

- (1) It looks after the furnishing of the Darbar Hall, State Houses and Bungalows.

- (2) It supervises the Camp furniture, tents &c. &c.
- (3) It looks after the Chobdars, farrashes, cooks, Khidnatgars and Kahars &c. &c.
- (4) It arranges for the entertainment of European guests.

Kunwar Jadubir Singh remained in charge of the Department during the year under report.

53. Kothar Department.—As stated in the previous administration Reports, this Department supplies grains and other provisions to State Departments requiring them and also arranges for the entertainment of Indian guests.

The yearly requirements of the Department are, as a rule, purchased locally in bulk at the time of the harvest. The produce of grains however not being abundant in the year under report the rates of grains remained fluctuating and unfavourable at the time of the Rabi harvest and the purchase of grains for the State Kothar was therefore somewhat delayed resulting in some loss to the States. Steps have been taken to ensure the purchase of full supplies for the Kothar at the proper seasons in future.

The question of standardization of weights and measures in the State has been decided by the Council and the Government Mint Master at Calcutta is being addressed with a view to supply sample weights and measures with State seal inscribed thereon.

The Darbar has adopted a seer of a uniform weight of 80 British rupees (Kaldar rupees) and a yard of a uniform length of 3 feet or 36 inches as in British India

54. State Stables.—Mahommed Yasin Khan continued to be in charge of the Stable as its Superintendent. The number of horses at the commencement of the year was 128 out of which 2 old horses that were cast were sold and 5 died. Four horses were sent to Deoli for the use of ex-Maharaja Ram Singh. 16 new horses were purchased during the year. The number of horses at the close of the year was 133. There were 24 camels at the commencement of the year, and 8 new camels were purchased, bringing the total number to 32 camels at the close of the year. The number of mules at the commencement of the year was 7, of which one mule was sent to Deoli. Eight new mules were purchased during the year leaving 14 mules at the close of the year. Nine new carriages, consisting of 3 phaetons and six tongas, were purchased during the year, bringing the total number of carriages in the Stable to 111. The budget grant for the Stable amounted to Rs. 80,028 and the actual expenditure to Rs. 96,578. The excess of expenditure was chiefly under the sub head "Feed of horses," "repairs to carriages" and "purchase of saddle".

55. Gao Khana —Chandhri Bakhtawar Singh continued to hold charge of this Department during the year under report. This Department looks after the State Cattle, milch cows and buffaloes, raths and carts. The State Dairy is also managed by it.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 21,502 against Rs. 31,038 in the last year. The total income was Rs. 2,744.

56. Filkhana Department.—Owing to serious irregularities discovered in the accounts of the Department. Chaudhri Govind Singh was removed and Faujdar Parshadi Lal, a Sardar Raj, was appointed as the Fil-Khana Officer. The number of elephants continued to be 4, one female elephant was sold during the year and one male elephant was purchased instead.

57. State Gazette.—The Gazette is published fortnightly in Urdu and Hindi under the supervision of the Revenue Member, State Council. It is increasing in popularity and its circulation has arisen to about 2,000 copies. All official notifications, appointments and transfers and other important announcements are published in the Gazette. It has now become self supporting, the expenditure falling well within the receipts.

58. Veterinary Department.—There are three Veterinary dispensaries in the districts, at Bayana, Dig and Gopalgarh and one Veterinary Hospital at Bharatpur. The latter is under the charge of a Senior Veterinary Assistant. The number of animals treated at the three dispensaries was 20,032, of which 85 were in door and 19,947 outdoor. At Bharatpur, the number of animals treated was 18,477 of which 462 were in door and 18,015 outdoor. The number of mares covered by 11 donkey stallions was 192 and that by 5 horse stallions 142, 'as against 151 and 90 respectively of the preceding year. As a result of the covering, 32 mules and 36 colts and fillies were produced during the year. Dr. Lakshmi Narain, Senior Veterinary Assistant has continued to discharge his duties with diligence and great care.

59. Mules Paddock.—The subject of encouraging mule breeding in Bharatpur State had been engaging the serious attention of the Durbar since the year 1912 when a special conference was held at Bharatpur for the purpose. The Conference then resolved:—

(1) that mares of large size and of good breed be given to the Zamindars by the State on Taccavi system and that they should be registered and branded for service by the State Donkey Stallion. Zamindars taking the mares should be under an obligation to breed the mares and not to sell them.

(2) that large size mares belonging to the Zamindars who agree to have them served by the Donkey Stallion be also registered and branded.

(3) that only mares so registered and branded should be served by the State donkey stallion.

(4) that registration should be held twice a year at each Tehsil head quarters in April and October in the presence of the Deputy Collector, an officer of the Transport Corps and the Veterinary Assistant.

(5) that at the time when the registering takes place, the Committee should inspect the young mules in the Tehsil and select them to be purchased. The Tehsildar should see that the young mules are assembled at the time of the Committee's visit.

(6) that Zamindars who desire to produce their young mules for inspection at any time other than that fixed for the meeting of the Tehsil Committee can bring them to Bharatpur whenever they like.

(7) that all young mules showing fair promise will be bought by the State, and the price to be given to the Zamindar in each case will be fixed by the Committee with reference to the quality of the mule. Young mules will be inspected for State purchase when they are 6 months old or over.

Accordingly, good mares are purchased every year from Horse fairs at a price ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per head and are given away to the Zamindars at cost price which is recovered in six annual instalments. The height of mares is between 13-3 and 14-2 hands. The number of such breeding mares that were with the Zamindars was 70. Donkey Stallions of superior breed have been imported from Hissar, Karnal and Moona farms in the Punjab and have been posted, one each, at the head-quarters of every Tehsil in the State. Young mules produced by under-size mares of 12-2 hands and which are over 6 months in age, are purchased and taken into the Mules Paddock. The price paid to the Zamindars for one such mule is at the rate of Rs. 8 for every month of the age of the mule, or Rs. 48 in all for 6 months. Similarly, the mules produced by mares of 14-2 size are purchased at the rate of Rs. 12 for every month of the age, or Rs. 72 for an animal of 6 months. The Paddock maintains the mules so purchased until they are 4 years old, and sells away those which grow to the Standard height to the Imperial Service Transport Corps and the Infantry at Rs. 250 per head, while those which are undersize to the State Stables at Rs. 200 per head for working in the Tongas. The number of mules sold to the Imperial Service Transport Corps during the year was 6 and to the State Stables 8, or 14 animals in all. One mule died leaving 77 mules in the Paddock of different age, varying between 6 months and 3 years. The average monthly cost for feeding and upkeep of one mule in the Paddock is Rs. 4-8. Endeavours continue to be made to further reduce the expenditure and to bring it down to a level of Rs. 4 per mensem per head. The reduction in the maintenance charges has been brought about by establishing an Agricultural Farm in the Paddock itself, the produce of which is utilized towards feeding the animals. The Farm is being worked economically on business lines, and it is to be hoped, that gradually as the business expands, the price of the mule sold will fully cover its maintenance charges and will also show some margin of profit in favour of the Paddock. Among the distinguished personages who visited the Paddock during the year were the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, His Highness the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur, His Highness the Raja Sahab of Faridkot. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana was pleased to make the following remarks in the visiting Book.—

"I have been very interested in seeing the Paddock today. The whole business of mule production for the State Transport Corps and other purposes appears now to be running on very sound and economical lines and the young stock to be seen on the premises look a very promising lot".

The Paddock is under the direct supervision of the Revenue Member, State Council.

60. Vikalats.—The State maintains 4 Vikalats at Abu, Jaipur, Agra and Muttra. Pandit Fateh Singh continued to be Vakil at Abu, Chaube Bansi Dhar at Jaipur, Babu Raghbur Dayal at Agra and Babu Chandar Shekar at Muttra. Pandit Fateh Singh represents the Bharatpur Durbar at the Court of Vakils at Abu which is presided over by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, and Chaube Bansi Dhar at the Panchayat Court at Jaipur. The Vakil at Agra looks after the State property at Agra, while the Vakil at Muttra manages the landed property situated in Muttra District where the State holds Mafi and Zamindari rights. The Vakil at Agra recovered a sum of Rs. 3,015 out of a total demand of Rs. 4,228. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,649. The Vakil at Muttra recovered a sum of Rs. 16,245, against Rs. 8,496 of the preceding year. The recoveries show a marked improvement over the figures of the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 15,380 was still due from the Zamindars as arrears and it is to be hoped that this amount will be cleared off gradually. The actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,811.

61. State Band.—The full strength of the State Band is 50 bandsmen and 16 recruits. The latter are permanently maintained and kept under training to make good casualties among regular bandsmen.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 16,306 as against Rs. 16,182 in the year before.

The Band department maintains a Band Fund to which the share of the State, which is two thirds of the earnings of the Band derived from private engagements, is credited. The remaining one third is distributed among the bandsmen. The main object of maintaining the Fund is to give aid to the widows of the bandsmen and also to meet petty expenditure whenever necessary.

The scale of Band fees stands as below:—

Full Band	...	Rs. 65.
Half Band of 30 men	...	Rs. 40.
Band of 15 men	...	Rs. 25.

If the Band is hired to play at out-stations every bandsman receives an allowance of annas eight per diem and the State Band Master receives Rs. 7-8-per diem from the person who engages the Band.

A String Band has also been started during the year. It is in its infancy now, but it is hoped that when completed it will be as popular as the State Band.

It is very satisfactory to note that the State Band enjoys the same high reputation and popularity, both in and outside the State, which it has gained during the past, under the training of Mr. W. A. Gaitely.

62. **Ganga Mundir & Juma Musjid.**—These two religious buildings owe their origin and existence to the charity of the State and the generosity of her people. The State supplies them with stone from the State stone quarries at cost price only *i. e.*, free of supervision and profit charges.

The Mundir is not yet completed owing to the carving being artistic and elaborate which takes time. The construction work on Mundir has been in abeyance for several years past but during the last two years a good deal of work has been carried out. A gate-way to Mundir market has also been erected.

The Musjid has since been completed.

63. **Wild Cattle Department**—The Department continued to be in the charge of Sardar Jhanda Singh Shikargah Officer. The number of wild cattle in the State Ghana at the commencement of the year was 187, of which 22 died and 16 more were impounded during the year, leaving a balance of 181 cattle. The fuel wood is stocked for sale by this Department and is supplied to various State Departments and to private persons also. Grazing of public cattle on payment of fee is also allowed in a portion of the Ghana. The total income realized on account of fees, sale of fuel wood and from other sources amounted to Rs. 10,441-11-5 during the year as compared with Rs. 9,400 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,041-11-5. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,319 as against Rs. 5,320, of the last year.

64. **Shikargah.**—This Department continued to remain in the charge of Sardar Jhanda Singh. On the 13th August 1917, it was placed under His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. The total income during the year was Rs. 237-6-4 as against Rs. 101-7-4 of the previous year.

The total expenditure including maintenance charges of animals &c. during the year was Rs. 10,936-12-0 against Rs. 9,903 of the previous year. None but those especially exempted are allowed to shoot without a license for which a fee is charged. Cultivators are granted free licenses to scare away or to kill wild animals which may be found actually damaging their crops.

65. **Walter-Krit-Hitkarni Sabha.**—The executive committee of the Sabha consists of three Members and one Secretary and Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakhshi Raghubir Singh is its President. Upto now one of its members acted as Secretary also but during the year under report Pt. Lalita Prashad, Ved-Bhushan, who is a Sanskrit Scholar and Lecturer, was appointed its whole time Secretary. During the year under report there were 141 marriages and 108 obsequies among the Rajput Thākurs of this State and the rules of Sabha were fully observed in all. The Regent of a bride who was in straitened circumstances was given a help of Rs. 25 from the Sabha Fund. Two meetings of the Local Sabha were held during the year on the 5th February 1917 and 24th September 1917 and were presided over by Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakhshi Raghubir Singh. These meetings were fully attended by all the Members of the Sabha including the Tehsildars and

Panchs of the Rajput Thakurs. The work of the Local Sabha was approved by the General Sabha for the whole of Rajputana. Colonel Hardwari Singh attended the meetings of the General Sabha at Ajmer in January 1917 as a representative of the Bharatpur Sabha. Sabhas have also been started among several of the other castes to improve their Social and economic condition and their work, though in a preliminary Stage is going on smoothly on the lines of the Rajput Sabha. A large meeting of the Jats of this State was held on the 28th October 1917 under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakhshi Ragubir Singh. The rules and regulations were framed for marriages and obsequies &c. and all presents were requested to observe them and encourage others to do the same. Brahman Sabha has also been started and rules and regulations are being framed therefor.

Deorhis.—This Department which is no Department in reality but an estate of the mother of the ruling Chief, was under His Highness the Maharaja Sahib for some time but again transferred to the Miscellaneous Member. It is under the direct control of Her Highness the Maji Sahiba C. I. and its correspondence on important matters with the Political Agent and the State is carried on through the Miscellaneous Member

- Sd. Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib, Member of Council.
 „ Rao Bahadur Dhau Bakhshi Raghubir Singh, Miscellaneous Member.
 „ Dewan Bahadar Munshi Raushan Lal, Judicial & Fincl. Member.
 „ Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammed Ashfaq Hasan Khan,
 Revenue Member.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

Names of High officials in the Bharatpur State and Agency officials showing the changes in the personnels during the Sambat year 1973
(1st November 1916 to 31st October 1917.)

Serial No.	Name of Officers.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		Remarks.
			From	To	
1	Lt. Col. A. D. A. G. Bannerman, C. V. O., C. I. E., I. A.	Political Agent	1-11-16	31-10-17	
2	Major G. H. Anderson	Assistant Political Agent	1-11-16	5-7-17	
3	Lt. Col. R. C. Mac Watt, C. I. E., I. M. S.	Agency Surgeon	1-11-16	31-10-17	
4	E. C. Gibson Esqr I. C. S.	Tutor and Guardian to His Highness	1-11-16	31-10-17	
5	Rao Raja Raghunath Singh Sahib	Member Council	1-11-16	31-10-17	
6	Rao Bahadur Dhan Bakshi Raghbir Singh	Miscellaneous Member	1-11-16	31-10-17	
7	Divan Bahadur Munshi Raushan Lal	Judicial and Financial Member	1-11-16	31-10-17	
8	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md. Ashfaq Hasan Khan	Revenue Member	1-11-16	31-10-17	
9	W. D. Cruickshank, Esquire	State Engineer	1-11-16	31-10-17	
10	Mir Sajjad Husain	District and Sessions Judge	1-11-16	31-10-17	
11	A. G. Blanchett, Esquire	Superintendent, State Police	1-11-16	31-10-17	
12	Munshi Ram Sahai	Deputy Collector, Bharatpur	1-11-16	31-10-17	
13	Khauja Azizul Rahman	" " Dig	1-11-16	31-10-17	
14	Pandit Maya Shanker B. A.	Comptroller of State Accounts	1-11-16	31-11-17	
15	Chaube Hari Shanker, B. A.	" " Bharatpur	1-11-16	28-5-17	
16	Rai Sahib Babu Baldeo Prasad B. A.	Nazim	1-11-16	31-10-17	
17	Babu Sico Lal, B. A.	Nazim Dig	1-11-16	31-10-17	
18	Pandit Maya Shankar, B. A.	" " State Treasurer	1-11-16	29-5-17	
19	Rai Bahadur, Seth Mool Chand Nemi Chand	Assistant Surgeon	1-11-16	31-10-17	
20	Dr. Onkar Singh, Jr. M. S.	Commandant I. S. Infantry	1-11-16	"	
21	Lieut.-Col. Girdhar Singh, Sardar Bahadar	" " I. S. Transport Corps	"	"	
22	Lieut.-Col. Kishen Singh, Sardar Bahadar	" " State Cavalry	"	"	
23	Bakshi Jugul Singh	" " State Cavalry	"	"	

Remained on medical leave from 17th May 1915 to 16th July 1917.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Bharatpur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code ...	Adopted from British Indian Statute Book		
Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes ...	" "		
Evidence, Contract and General Clauses Acts	" "		
Police Act ...	" "		
Post Office Act ...	" "		
Revenue Act ...	" "		
Excise Act ...	Specially enacted for the State		
Stamp Act ...	" "		
Game Law Act ...	" "		
Criminal Tribes Act	" "		
Limitation Act	" "		
Co-operative societies Act 1 of 1915	" "		Limitation Act.
Judicial Circulars 1-47 ...	" "		Co-operative societies Act.
Revenue Circulars 1-24 ...	" "		
Account Circulars 1-16 ...	" "		
Police Circulars 1-3 ...	" "		
Municipal Circulars 1-8 ...	" "		
Miscellaneous Circulars 1-61	" "		

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and particulars of the Military Forces in the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1917.

Arms of Service.	Number of Fighting Officers and men							Details of Forces at the end of the year.					Remarks.		
	On 1st November 1915.	Recruited during the year.			Casualties.			On 31st October 1916.	Number of Regiment.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				
		2	3	4	5	6	Died.				Invalided.	Discharged and deserted etc.		European Commiss- sioned Officers.	Native Commiss- sioned Officers.	Non Commiss- sioned Officers.	Fighting Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
RAJ TROOPS.															
Cavalry	467	28	8	12	8	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,994	6 9
Artillery	133	10	2	5	6	130	...	*81	...	...	...	...	15,246	8 8
Infantry.	234	14	5	2	6	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,962	2 6
	345	38	5	23	28	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,909	7 8
	391	29	11	10	44	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,194	10 0
	408	30	30	9	27	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,457	8 3
Total	1,978	144	61	16	119	1,881	...	81	...	60	319	1,502	3,20,674	11 10	
I. S. { I. S. T. Corps Troops. { I. S. Infantry	362	60	7	7	14	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,162	4 0
	685	328	16	31	80	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,347	5 0
Total	1,047	388	23	38	94	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,509	9 0
GRAND TOTAL	3,025	532	84	99	213	3,161	...	81	...	93	484	2,584	4,85,184	4 10	

*Out of this 40 are serviceable.

*Out of this 40 are serviceable.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost Discipline and Education of the Police for the year ending 31st October 1917.

Description.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Cost per month.	Actual cost,	Punishment.				Reward No.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismitted Departmentally.	Fined degraded suspended Departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Superintendent	1	470 0 0	501 10 0	6,019 8 0									
Deputy Superintendent	1	31 10 0	212 11 0	1,640 15 3									
Inspector 2nd grade	2	125 0 0	250 0 0	5,343 6 3									
Inspector 3rd "	2	100 0 0	200 0 0										
Sub-Inspector 1st "	3	80 0 0	240 0 0										
Sub-Inspector 2nd "	3	70 0 0	210 0 0										
Sub-Inspector 3rd "	4	60 0 0	240 0 0	13,164 0 9									
Sub-Inspector 4th "	4	50 0 0	500 0 0										
Head Constable 1st "	10	30 0 0	240 0 0										
" 2nd "	8	25 0 0	225 0 0										
" 3rd "	9	20 0 0	280 0 0	15,580 14 9									
" 4th "	14	15 0 0	240 0 0										
" 5th "	16	10 0 0	330 0 0										
Lance Head Constables	33	9 0 0	162 0 0										
Constable 1st grade	18	9 0 0	2,268 0 0	5,1302 12 0									
Constable 2nd "	252	8 0 0	1,968 0 0										
Kanjur Lambardars	246	7 0 0	49 0 0										
Daffedar	7	32 0 0	32 0 0										
Lance Dafedar	1	25 0 0	25 0 0										
Sawar 1st grade	1	23 8 0	164 8 0	4,698 9 0									
" 2nd "	7	22 8 0	180 0 0										
Town Jamadars	8	7 0 0	7 0 0										
" "	1	6 0 0	42 0 0										
" Chaudidars	7	5 0 0	60 0 0										
" "	12	4 0 0	224 0 0	4,156 5 8									
" "	56	3 0 0	15 0 0										
" "	5	1 0 0	4 0 0										
" "	4												
Total	...	.....	.....	1,01,906 7 3	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1917.

STATE.	Number of Offences		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of Conviction (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of Convicted accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bharatpur ...	1,161	905	787	618	787	618	714	569	63	31	90.7	92.64	90.7	92.04	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of stolen and recovered property of Bharatpur State for the year ending 31st October 1917.

STATE.	Stolen property.		Recovered property.		Percentage of recovered to stolen property.		Remarks
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bharatpur	50,807-11-0	38,082-1-3	14,429-5-0	12,490-9-0	28.3	32.8	

Statement Showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Bharatpur State for the year ending the 31st October 1917.

Description of offences.

Section 395 to 399	I.P.O.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the Various Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1917.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.										Persons disposed of.					Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining on 31st October 1916	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining on 31st October 1916.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Sessions Judge	...	...	3	51	...	11	...	...	63	65	...	15	39	8	...	3	
Nizamut Bharatpur	106	116	3	92	58	104	...	...	228	260	90	22	72	36	36	4	
Dig	154	126	...	101	12	244	...	...	379	357	158	15	91	11	15	67	
" City Magistracy Bharatpur	168	157	19	70	213	...	1	...	324	303	44	83	116	2	31	27		
Honorary Magistracy	313	107	19	12	3	184	2	...	602	220	36	75	60	2	31	16		
Magistrate II Class C. T. ...	136	135	...	135	...	...	...	...	141	135	2	2	104	25	...	2	
Tehsil Bharatpur	234	188	55	3	...	507	...	...	623	565	116	335	80	...	...	9	
" Rupbas	297	330	17	49	44	744	35	...	962	892	96	565	130	...	30	71		
" Biana	177	150	4	29	2	285	...	...	516	320	47	130	102	...	9	32	
" Weir	281	194	1	46	15	428	1	...	696	491	116	239	117	14	2	3		
" Nadbai	199	181	35	13	...	487	...	...	596	535	98	281	96	6	8	46	
" Dig	255	311	24	20	50	779	69	...	832	942	114	620	129	...	46	33		
" Kaman	184	217	...	63	39	383	1	...	340	489	74	284	122	1	2	6		
" Kumher	212	21	29	16	13	619	...	...	742	677	160	439	45	...	6	27	
" Pabari	136	140	14	21	36	185	...	...	245	256	36	127	80	...	1	12	
" Nagar	193	259	6	56	...	572	...	...	454	634	87	347	151	...	5	44	
Total	3,045	2,821	229	777	485	55,332	109	9	7,743	7,141	1,274	3,579	1,534	105	247	402		

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals against decisions passed by Criminal Courts in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1917 and at year 1973.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.															Remarks.		
		Applications rejected.			Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.			Pending.	
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Cases.
						Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.								
State Council	...	192	74	47	126	91	5	3	22	12	..	..	..	..	11	9	30	30	
Judge's Court	...	267	...	...	274	189	9	6	32	20	..	..	..	97	25	11	37	16	
Nizamat Bharatpur	...	202	173	55	105	65	19	12	91	43	..	..	..	19	6	8	11	13	
" Dig "	...	88	...	...	82	52	15	4	20	15	..	..	..	10	4	5	5	8	
City Magistracy	..	22	1	1	37	19	4	2	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	771	248	103	624	416	52	27	165	90	...	...	...	126	35	65	33	115	67

APPENDIX X (a.).

Civil Work (Revenue)—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of during the year ending the 31st October 1917.

Tribunal.	Filed during the year, received by transfer, or on recommendation.				Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year						
	Opening balance.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of Suits under Rs 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	20	21	22	23	24	Value.	Average duration.
	Past year.	Present year.																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Circle Bharatpur ...	33	37	162	137	195	174	158	137	37	37	13,897	132	2	3	106	26	4	1	...	2	23	59	53	12,744	111
" Dig ...	5	2	9	36	14	38	12	24	2	14	4,823	36	...	...	21	12	3	...	...	...	12	8	4	2,998	96
Tehsil Bharatpur ...	2	2	90	55	92	57	90	54	2	3	2,155	28	27	2	53	2	...	...	...	10	20	11	13	2,000	42
" Bayana ...	...	2	31	54	31	56	29	51	2	5	1,961	20	32	2	30	4	...	...	...	6	16	9	20	1,799	55
" Rupbas ...	...	...	23	16	23	16	23	16	...	...	776	4	11	1	14	2	...	...	...	1	5	2	8	776	45
" Weir ...	1	...	21	31	25	31	25	32	...	...	583	15	14	2	31	...	...	...	...	1	14	7	8	562	34
" Nadbai ...	1	3	26	15	27	18	24	13	3	5	450	1	14	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	8	1	4	465	96
" Dig ...	2	6	27	63	29	69	23	66	6	6	1,079	8	55	...	61	2	...	...	...	3	21	10	29	1,088	42
" Kaman ...	...	...	11	15	11	15	11	15	...	...	326	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	326	65
" Pahari ...	...	...	4	13	4	13	4	12	...	...	554	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	501	57
" Nagar ...	...	...	14	7	14	7	14	7	...	...	190	3	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	190	58
" Kumber ...	2	...	30	45	32	45	32	45	...	4	978	17	28	...	41	1	...	...	...	...	6	7	28	824	56
Total ...	46	52	451	487	497	539	445	463	52	76	27,772	270	194	23	428	51	7	1	...	23	146	122	172	24,273	63

APPENDIX X. (b).

Civil Works (Judicial)—Number and value of Original suits filed and disposed of during the year ending the 31st October 1917.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.					Remarks.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.		Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.		Average duration.
													4	5													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Judge's Court ...	4	11	48	87	52	98	41	84	11	14	11,6,204	..	76	11	..	..	51	30	3	14	21	7	42	72,374	Days.	..
Sub-Judge's Court, Bharatpur ...	75	60	544	798	619	858	559	811	60	47	60,083	..	762	36	639	159	..	..	..	78	343	54	386	60,035	53	..
Nizamut Bharatpur. Dig ...	9	3	236	394	245	397	242	378	3	19	89,842	..	383	11	..	391	..	..	..	12	219	34	113	85,234	42	..
Tahsil Bharatpur ...	6	6	155	284	161	290	155	282	214	25	71,866	..	299	9	12	296	..	..	..	39	173	139	146	1,16,038	64	..
" Bayana ...	2	7	151	286	153	293	146	282	6	8	15,039	..	284	..	284	..	..	..	..	15	110	112	45	14,666	22	..
" Rupbas ...	7	14	146	194	153	208	139	200	14	8	9,678	..	280	6	286	..	..	..	..	13	161	66	42	9,389	14	..
" Weir ...	2	1	283	562	285	563	284	563	1	..	8,927	..	189	5	194	..	..	..	..	14	156	11	19	8,529	55	..
" Nadbai ...	..	10	113	229	113	239	108	230	10	9	22,349	..	554	8	562	..	..	..	..	30	317	129	77	22,349	31	..
" Dig ...	23	201	510	404	533	605	332	600	201	5	3,149	..	229	..	229	..	..	..	..	14	139	44	83	2,811	47	..
" Kaman ...	1	166	315	382	316	548	150	544	166	4	15,083	..	392	12	404	..	..	..	..	48	326	104	122	14,839	47	..
" Pahari ...	2	1	44	83	46	84	45	82	1	2	17,457	..	362	20	382	..	..	..	..	76	289	79	100	26,967	61	..
" Nagar ...	7	4	101	317	108	321	104	318	4	3	4,030	..	82	1	83	..	..	..	..	11	68	3	..	3,975	84	..
" Kumer ...	29	508	739	261	768	769	260	753	508	16	12,818	..	303	14	317	..	..	..	..	25	90	84	119	11,688	127	..
											11,911	..	261	..	261	..	..	..	..	54	276	225	198	23,568	36	..
Total	170	1260	3,853	4,589	4,023	5,795	2,817	5,624	1206	171	4,48,436	...	4,456	133	3,653	849	54	30	3	443	2688	1101	1392	4,70,452	...	..

APPENDIX XI. (a)

Civil Work (Revenue) Results of applications for Execution of Decrees for the year ending the 31st October 1917.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal on 31st October 1917.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
Circle Bharatpur	5	19	4,116	33	43	7,578	38	62	11,694	19	29	3636	19	33	8,055	21	6	6	
" Dig "	1	2	226	7	4	146	8	9	372	6	10	372	2	..	..	..	..	..
Tehsil Bharatpur	..	..	..	6	10	416	6	10	416	6	10	416	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Bayana	..	1	16	9	9	146	9	10	162	8	8	159	1	2	3	2	..	..
" Rupbas	..	1	120	3	8	808	3	9	928	2	6	526	1	3	402	3	..	..
" Weir...	..	..	..	4	4	42	4	4	42	4	3	8	..	1	34	1	..	..
" Nadbai	..	..	..	1	4	128	2	4	128	2	4	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Dig "	1	1	7	4	9	285	5	10	292	4	10	292	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Kaman	..	..	..	6	12	174	6	12	174	6	12	174	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Pahari	..	..	..	..	1	41	..	1	41	..	1	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Nagar	..	..	..	3	1	70	3	1	70	3	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Kunher	..	..	..	7	8	91	7	8	91	7	7	78	..	1	13	1	..	..
Total	8	24	4,485	83	113	9,925	91	137	14,410	67	97	5,900	24	40	8,510	28	6	6	

APPENDIX XI. (b)

Civil work (Judicial)—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees, for the year ending the 31st October 1916.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.				Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of.				Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending on 31st October 1916.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	4	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Judge's Court ...	17	28	48,589	39	58	47,497	56	86	96,086	28	46	54,553	28	40	41,553	27	4	9			
Sub-Judge's Court, Bharatpur.	91	86	9,333	416	481	41,821	507	567	51,154	421	495	4,289	86	72	10,885	47	14	11			
Nizamut Bharatpur	15	18	4,704	95	172	35,183	110	190	59,887	92	162	34,747	18	28	5,140	28	28	...			
" Dig	15	25	6,079	92	184	29,284	107	209	15,368	82	180	38,027	25	29	7,336	19	8	2			
Tehsil Bharatpur	7	6	357	47	70	4,080	54	76	4,437	48	67	3,860	6	9	577	1	8	...			
" Bayana	1	11	604	39	77	3,725	40	88	3,329	29	79	3,645	11	9	684	9	...	...	
" Rupbas	2	6	333	30	57	2,251	32	63	2,384	26	58	2,199	6	5	385	...	3	...			
" Weir	2	10	467	101	202	9,069	103	212	2,586	93	198	8,560	10	17	976	1	16	...			
" Nadbai	2	6	309	23	38	1,627	25	44	1,936	19	41	1,612	6	3	324	2	1	...			
" Dig	18	43	2,318	165	228	10,181	184	271	12,499	141	247	11,519	13	24	950	11	12	1			
" Kaman	6	25	1,897	59	169	8,457	65	194	10,854	140	188	1,033	25	6	321	4	1	1			
" Pahari	...	...	...	26	26	1,316	26	26	1,316	26	26	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Nagar	6	1	54	35	63	2,543	41	64	2,597	40	60	1,401	1	4	196	4	...	...	
" Kumheri	19	22	1,108	122	199	7,371	141	221	8,479	119	213	8,210	22	8	269	5	2	1			
Total	201	287	76,152	1,290	2,024	2,14,405	1,491	2,311	2,09,557	1,204	2,057	2,20,961	287	254	69,596	130	99	25			

APPENDIX XII.

Civil Work.—Number and Result of Appeals in Civil Suits, for the year ending the 31st October 1917.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals Filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration.		Remarks.		
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Decisions Confirmed.		Decisions Reversed.		Decisions Amended.		Cases Re-turned for retrial.		Cases com-promised or otherwise disposed of.			Past year.	Present year.
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Council (Judicial Branch)	51	51	80	138	131	189	80	120	71	69	21,264	61,790	53	86	10	11	6	10	1	4	7	9	67	51	
Council (Revenue Branch)	16	10	60	77	76	87	66	80	10	7	5,032	6,628	54	66	3	6	1	...	..	...	8	8	63	74	
Judges Court	...	19	11	109	128	196	114	163	14	33	11,143	21,311	65	91	20	38	7	17	1	6	18	11	51	51	
Nizamut Bharatpur	...	1	4	56	97	57	101	53	4	5	2,278	4,450	31	55	4	15	3	7	6	6	6	13	54	45	
Nizamut Dig	...	6	...	73	88	79	88	79	...	7	2,635	3,673	39	35	21	29	5	5	5	12	6	...	49	56	
Circle Bharatpur	...	5	9	38	29	13	38	31	9	7	1,373	999	17	10	7	5	1	1	1	1	8	5	84	106	
Circle Dig	...	7	2	9	15	16	17	11	14	3	291	323	7	10	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	28	87	
Total	105	90	425	636	530	716	410	535	90	131	44,016	1,02,174	269	353	73	106	23	40	20	29	55	48			

10

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Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1917.

1	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry on 31st October 1917.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale Deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.									
	Past year.	Present year.	4	5	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nizamut Bharatpur...	462	379	227	160	155	141	5	4	17	9	58	65	420	326	1,33,119	1,17,835	34	50	8	3	
" Dig ...	328	227	206	108	76	81	5	5	3	...	38	33	308	218	1,05,238	58,676	18	7	2	2	
Total ...	790	606	433	268	231	222	10	9	20	9	96	98	728	544	2,38,387	1,76,511	52	57	10	5	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditures on account of Registration during the year ending the 31st Octo. 1917.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nizamath Bharatpur ...	445	1,33,333	Rs. A. P. 1,540	326	1,17,835	1,327	
Nizamath Dig ...	330	1,09,636	1,500	225	59,950	862	
Total ...	785	2,42,969	3,046	551	1,77,785	2,189	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Bharatpur State during Sambat year 1972 (1st November 1916 to 31st October 1917).

Name of Municipalities.	Expenditure.		Receipts.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Bharatpur ...	48,890	51,896	28,979	53,703	
Dig ...	12,527	13,381	9,295	10,366	
Kaman ...	4,500	4,683	2,522	3,017	
Kumher ...	2,737	2,770	1,818	1,916	
Biana ...	2,168	2,171	2,440	2,825	
Weir ...	2,514	2,691	657	759	
Bhusawar ...	2,279	2,757	1,175	1,325	
Total ...	75,615	80,349	44,209	52,906	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Bharatpur State from 1st November 1916 to 31st October 1917.

Serial Number.	Rain-guage Stations.	1916.		1917.												Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past five years.	Remarks.
		November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1	Bharatpur	...	...	0.05	0.94	0.60	0.21	2.01	1.35	11.53	13.96	11.36	0.97	42.98	37.62	26.48	
2	Dig	...	...	0.18	0.39	0.29	0.47	2.81	2.97	9.58	10.61	10.99	0.96	39.25	34.10	22.44	
3	Kumher	...	...	0.13	0.23	1.95	0.60	2.50	0.66	9.26	15.40	8.41	0.69	39.83	29.11	23.78	
4	Nagar	...	...	0.22	0.32	0.19	0.38	4.27	2.84	19.34	12.23	12.23	1.50	53.52	36.00	21.16	
5	Kaman	...	...	0.70	0.32	0.15	0.69	2.87	2.53	13.62	17.10	23.22	0.61	61.81	34.55	23.33	
6	Pahari	...	...	0.50	0.63	0.10	0.65	1.65	3.35	14.00	15.78	19.57	2.25	54.48	35.85	22.39	
7	Nadbai	...	...	0.07	0.59	0.63	0.05	1.32	1.93	13.61	11.80	9.24	1.60	41.84	28.88	20.71	
8	Biana	...	...	0.03	0.22	0.22	0.27	1.64	0.71	10.97	23.21	15.17	1.39	53.83	30.18	22.28	
9	Weir	...	...	0.04	0.46	0.37	0.25	3.53	0.52	16.36	25.43	14.48	0.81	62.25	38.75	25.45	
10	Rupbas	...	...	1.13	0.46	0.25	0.32	2.08	0.97	18.85	24.07	6.53	2.92	56.58	37.64	27.72	
11	Uchain	...	...	0.03	0.50	0.44	0.43	3.05	0.77	24.04	18.81	21.41	1.00	70.48	34.40	24.92	
12	Bhusawar	...	...	...	0.64	0.53	0.47	2.27	1.24	20.18	30.03	19.77	1.40	76.53	26.54	22.03	
	Total	...	...	2.08	5.70	5.72	5.79	30.00	19.84	181.34	218.48	172.38	16.10	653.38	403.62	282.69	
	Average	...	...	.17	.48	.48	.48	2.50	1.65	15.11	18.20	14.36	1.34	54.45	33.64	23.56	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of Staple Food Grains for the year ending 31st October 1917.

Articles.	During June 1916.			During June 1917.			During October 1916.			During October 1917.			Remarks.
	Mds.		Ch	Mds.		Ch	Mds.		Ch.	Mds.		Srs. Ch	
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch	Mds.	Srs.	Ch	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch	
Wheat per mpee	...	10	.	...	11		...	8	12	...	9	4	
Gram "	...	11	14	...	15	8	...	11	10	...	12	12	
Barley "	...	12	12	..	15	4	...	12	10	...	13	4	
Bajra "	...	12	2	...	19	8	...	16	8	...	14	8	
Juar "	...	14	10	...	18	8	...	16	8	...	15	8	
Macca "	...	14	10	...	19	8	...	18	8	...	14	8	
Rice "	...	7	4	...	6	15	...	7	4	...	6	15	
Dal "	...	7	...	...	10	12	...	9	2	...	9	...	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure of Public Works Department during the year ending 31st October 1917.

Description of Works.	State Funds.			Local Funds and Contributinal.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1. Irrigation ...	90,970	74,100	1,65,070	...	...	...	1,65,070	
2. Military ...	6,410	15,940	22,350	...	...	...	22,350	
3. Civil works ...	2,34,396	77,656	3,12,046	...	...	...	3,12,046	
4. Communication ...	2,775	66,468	69,243	...	...	...	69,243	
5. Public Improvement.	40,348	12,240	52,588	...	...	...	52,588	
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	10,848	10,848	...	...	...	10,848	
7. Tools and plant ...	3,007	1,270	4,277	...	...	...	4,277	
8. P.W.D. Establishment.	54,192	...	54,192	...	...	...	54,192	
9. Contribution ...	...	...	...	14,730	...	14,730	14,730	
Total ...	4,32,092	2,58,522	6,90,614	14,730	...	14,730	7,05,344	

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1917.

Districts.	Oxen.				Buffaloes.			Goats.	Horses and ponies.			Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Remarks.
	Bulls.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Young stock.	Male Buffaloes.	Cow Buffaloes.	Young Stock		Horses.	Mares.	Young Stock.						
Bharatpur ...	384	54,844	70,568	53,112	14,847	39,402	32,024	18,108	1,357	1,611	309	248	8,326	1,181	33,766	2,665	
Dig ...	299	42,779	50,378	37,844	9,078	21,873	14,177	16,383	999	1,409	631	27	5,273	315	25,564	3,348	
Total ...	683	97,623	1,20,946	90,956	23,925	61,275	46,201	34,491	2,356	3,020	940	275	13,599	1,496	59,331	6,013	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the number of the Excise and Drugs shops in Bharatpur State for Sambat year 1973.

Name.	Country Spirit.			Opium, Charas, Bhung and Poppy-Heads.			Total.		Remarks.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.		Number of Shops.	Revenue.		Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3		4	5		6	7	8
Bharatpur ...	35	Rs. 25,551-4-8		24	Rs. 22,156-8-7		59	Rs. 47,707-13-3	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Bharatpur State from 1st November 1916 to 31st October 1917 for the Sambat 1973.

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Heads.	Budget allotment.			Actuals.			Name of Heads.	Budget allotment.			Actuals.			Remarks.
	Current year.	Previous year.	Rs.	Current year.	Previous year.	Rs.		Current year.	Previous year.	Rs.	Current year.	Previous year.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
A—NORMAL.														
I.—Revenue	20,41,285	11,48,152	20,93,153	14,93,477	I.—Expenses of His Highness	72,071	71,510	Rs.	Rs.	70,141				
II.—Customs	1,70,674	1,70,662	1,71,089	1,71,312	II.—Allowances	1,51,000	1,48,968	66,329	1,46,430	1,42,640				
III.—Excise	2,25,400	2,09,800	2,31,680	1,87,643	III.—Revenue	3,07,818	2,73,863	2,98,769	2,61,709	...				
IV.—Sale	60,000	50,260	71,880	54,977	IV.—Customs and Excise	58,712	58,242	57,551	56,316	...				
V.—Stamps	1,56,175	1,56,175	1,57,027	1,56,469	V.—Forests	3,000	3,000	57,551	56,316	1,682				
VI.—Forests	75,000	75,000	79,592	78,238	VI.—Political Agency and	89,311	1,10,791	81,219	1,08,709	...				
VII.—Interest	66,785	91,625	66,621	74,761	VII.—Agency Surveency and	44,500	44,500	47,330	44,215	...				
VIII.—Judicial	1,21,025	1,19,225	1,24,765	1,14,073	VIII.—General Administration.	79,642	79,846	82,779	82,246	...				
IX.—State Jail	16,818	16,528	22,636	19,985	IX.—Treasury	23,354	21,376	23,828	22,079	...				
X.—State Press...	7,605	7,605	7,114	5,286	X.—Law and Justice	57,277	55,787	55,850	55,012	...				
XI.—Schools	2,000	25,000	1,9020	18,979	XI.—Jail	43,138	16,473	38,347	38,163	...				
XII.—Public Works	3,000	3,000	3,716	3,369	XII.—Police	1,31,419	1,30,711	1,26,066	1,26,616	...				
XIII.—Public Works	1,62,071	1,72,162	1,45,282	1,42,370	XIII.—Education	64,309	67,111	59,265	81,154	...				
XIV.—Public Works	10,135	10,112	10,298	9,478	XIV.—Militia Department	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,09,191	66,142	...				
XV.—Kothar	1,01,500	1,26,500	86,071	91,964	XV.—Provisions	19,429	25,193	15,332	16,910	...				
XVI.—Municipality	51,673	49,349	53,551	44,397	XVI.—Press	19,429	25,193	15,332	16,910	...				
XVII.—Municipality	25,347	25,347	6,26,733	31,650	XVII.—Public Works	1,21,632	1,31,131	1,23,107	1,31,035	...				
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	1,31,812	71,400	1,48,917	1,22,133	XVIII.—Public Works	6,78,404	5,40,965	6,56,338	5,19,710	...				
XIX.—Miscellaneous	1,31,812	71,400	87,982	72,533	XIX.—Public Works	82,842	50,511	70,987	87,997	...				
XX.—Guzafat	1,050	...	1,195	...	XX.—Guzafat	5,90,733	6,72,339	5,69,865	5,75,028	...				
					XXI.—Militia	16,448	16,236	16,207	16,182	...				
					XXII.—Militia	1,36,571	1,61,687	1,51,379	1,60,630	...				
					XXIII.—Kothi Khana	66,670	61,982	63,543	69,574	...				
					XXIV.—Kothar	1,04,362	1,29,328	78,306	79,986	...				
					XXV.—Festivals	100	400	324	186	...				
					XXVI.—Tosha Khana	1,4015	12,967	13,977	7,613	...				
					XXVII.—Ghor	20,000	18,000	18,766	6,150	...				
					XXVIII.—Entertainment of guests	5,500	4,500	7,533	3,435	...				
Total Normal	38,82,360	29,35,225	42,08,271	28,98,354										

B.—ABNORMAL.

B.—ABNORMAL.										76,392
I.—Recovery of loans ...	80,000	79,214	46,638	XXXIX.—Municipal & S. Board	81,069	79,383	80,623	798	1,01,600	
II.—Recovery of advances ...	40,000	21,630	57,933	XXX.—Walter Kirt Hithkarni	851	839	1,179	7,700	8,579	
III.—Cost of fodder supplied during last famine	3,910	6,631	10	Sabha	1,01,500	1,01,500	104,639	13,146	3,270	
IV.—Uniform of sepoy	839	1,410	1,022	XXXI.—Taccavi ...	4,000	4,000	4,004	1,350	1,328	
V.—Land compensation due from N. M. Ry	24,738	24,739	1,53,937	XXXII.—Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	1,412	31,50,632	3,026	
VI.—Loans taken from Bank of Bengal, Agra ...	...	...	4,92,846	XXXIV.—Bharatpur Gazette	1,350	1,350	3,000	...	...
VII.—Loans from Tehsil Deodhi and Debit heads ...	2,00,000	3,49,000	1,50,000	Total Normal	34,02,513	33,88,992	32,96,945	...	...
VIII.—Loans taken from the Bank of Bengal for investment towards the War Loan	...	3,65,477	...	B.—ABNORMAL.	3,000	3,000	3,000	...	...
Total B Abnormal	3,49,517	2,79,208	9,12,386	I.—Epidemic diseases	...	...	...	...	...
Total A Normal and B Abnormal	42,31,866	31,14,493	38,10,740	II.—Compensation to cultivators for land taken up by N. M. R.	26,000	26,000	21,338	11,782	38,219	
Opening balance ...	57,090	60,138	33,081	III.—Advances	5,000	5,000	1,69,668	11,257	44,618	
GRAND TOTAL	42,88,976	31,47,574	38,43,821	IV.—War	...	...	62,211	...	...
				V.—Loans	87,000	87,000	...	...	...
				VI.—New Channel from Murwar Mohagan	...	...	...	...	...
				VII.—Co-operative bank	4,168	3,200	3,514	...	...
				VIII.—Relief measures	20,000	15,000	13,715	...	...
				X.—Interest on loans taken by state	1,00,000	1,00,000	4,92,845	...	...
				XI.—Rao Raja Sahib's Palace	...	...	...	...	...
				XII.—Visits of distinguished guests	10,000	10,000	7,217	...	...
				XIII.—Bhatni Garrison	5,000	9,000	4,997	...	...
				XIV.—Contributions	10,000	26,000	4,400	...	...
				XV.—H. H. the Maharaja's Palace	1,03,000	90,000	1,14,369	...	...
				XVI.—Recruitment of Debt heads...	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	...
				XVII.—H. H. the Maji Sahib's Palace	20,000	5,000	20,181	...	...
				XVIII.—Rebuilding the retaining wall of Fort	...	...	...	...	...
				XIX.—H. H.'s Trip to Europe	...	10,000	...	...	...
				XX.—Additional recruitment in consequence of War	9,500	10,000	9,500	...	...
				XXI.—Fencing round of Golbagh Kothi	12,000	...	12,609	...	...
				XXII.—Steir cases in Golbagh Kothi.	1,500	...	1,465	...	...
				XXIII.—Adding verandah to upper story to Sewar	2,000	...	3,963	...	...
				XXIV.—Repayment of advances taken from Tehsil Deorhi	60,000	...	60,000	...	...
				XXV.—War Loan Advances	...	...	11,602	...	...
				XXVI.—Investment in War Loan	...	...	...	...	...
				(a) Purchase of War Loan (1929-47)	...	...	50,35,000	...	...
				(b) Purchase of War bond (1920-22)	...	...	2,00,000	...	...
				XXVII.—Bharatpur the average	...	2,000	...	...	1,833
				Total abnormal	8,78,168	7,59,200	18,10,005	6,33,051	37,83,983	
				Total Normal and Abnormal	42,80,081	41,48,102	50,97,040	60,138	38,43,821	
				Closing Balance	8,295	-10,00,528	10,520	51,16,560	...	
				GRAND TOTAL	49,88,976	31,47,574	51,16,560	...	...

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Bharatpur State during the year ending the 31st October 1917.

Serial No.		Dispensaries.		Outdoor patient.		Indoor patients.						Daily average.		Operations.		Expenditure.		Remarks.					
						Admitted.		Cured.		Relieved and discharged.		Died.		Remaining.		Indoor.			Outdoor.				
1		Victoria Hospital Bharatpur,	"	45,358	1,608	1,012	476	67	72	85.99	311.95	1,911	25,517										
2		City Dispensary	"	45,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		Female Hospital	"	4,821	278	121	147	14	11	19.14	37.70	155	4,452				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Kumher Dispensary	"	7,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		Dig	"	19,690	132	101	30	5	4	5.10	175.63	601	2,712				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		Kaman	"	15,746	70	44	25	1	...	2.59	89.18	426	1,862				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		Pahari	"	8,911	11	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	1,078				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Sikri	"	8,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Nagar	"	9,430	94	40	51	3	...	...	...	...	1,048				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Nadbai	"	6,837	46	25	16	1	4	1.45	20.23	239	14,56				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Bhusawar	"	14,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Weir	"	5,695	30	24	5	1	2	...	...	...	1,253				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		Biana	"	19,901	73	63	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14		Rupbas	"	9,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		Uchain	"	8,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Sewa	"	4,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		Raj Forces Hospital	"	197	30	19	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		Bareta Dispensary	"	1,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		Agency	"	5,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				2,43,146	2,372	1,481	780	91	93	121.95	152.42	78.27	51,890				...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Bharnatpur State during the year Ending 31st October 1917.

Name.	Population.	Births.				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Births.				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population.				
		Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bharatpur ...	5,58,785	15,844	16,637	793	...	8,645	15,644	6,999	...	28.36	29.81	15.48	28.02	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools Maintained by the Charatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1917.

Number of Schools.		Description of School.	Number of teachers.		Number of pupils on roll on 31st October.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	
1	1	High School	...	...	409	366	323	290	16,925	1,129	16,100	75,732
1	1	Sanskrit School	...	...	33	38	20	25	...	6,373	2,796	6,552
1	1	A. V. School Dig	...	...	92	76	79	73	...	6,805	...	828
1	1	Nobles School	...	...	74	66	66	53	...	25,604	...	...
17	17	Town Schools	...	...	2,073	2,229	1,595	1,241	...	...	...	...
96	101	Primary Schools	...	...	3,630	3,832	2,691	1,241	...	...	...	...
7	7	Girls Schools	...	...	250	307	159	182	...	...	...	6,595
124	129	Total	...	...	6,561	6,914	4,933	4,260	16,925	39,911	18,896	90,582
									Inspection ...	...	...	...
									Litrary ...	...	...	...
									Aided Schools	...	...	...
									Mayo College	...	...	...
									Grand Total	...	...	...

IEPNDPXA XXVI.

Statement showing the number of patients treated in the Veterinary Dispensaries in the Bharatpur State during the year ending 31st October 1917.

Name of Dispensaries.	Number of animals treated.					Result of In-door patients.					Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remarks.
	In-door.			Out-door.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Under treatment at the end of the year.	In-door.		Out-door.		
	Under treatment at the beginning of the year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Bharatpur ...	6	458	464	18,015	18,479	417	12	19	16	2,635-2-6	1.27	49.38		
Dig ...	...	20	20	9,446	9,466	17	2	1	...	475-11-0	0.05	25.87	
Bayana ...	3	51	54	7,224	7,278	50	...	1	3	234-0-0	0.14	19.79		
Gopalgarh...	...	11	11	3,277	3,288	9	1	1	...	390-5-3	0.03	8.97		
Total ...	9	540	549	37,962	38,511	493	15	22	19	3,735-2-9	1.50	104		

APPENDIX XXVII.

Statement showing the rates at which Octroi duty is charged in the Dharatpur State on various articles.

No.	Name of Articles.	Rates.		Unit.	REMARKS.
1	Grain ...	...	Half anna	...	Per Maund.
2	Ghee ...	...	...	...
3	Tobacco ...	...	Thirteen annas & 3 pies	...	
4	Charcoal ...	...	Eight annas	"	
5	Potatoes and Arvis...	...	One anna	"	
6	Mangoes ...	...	Two annas	"	
7	Kas Babul ...	...	One anna	"	
8	Wool and Blanket ...	...	Two annas	"	
9	Hemp ropes etc ...	...	One rupee	"	
10	Gur ...	...	Eight annas	"	
11	Desi Sugar ...	...	Two annas	"	
12	Foreign Sugar ...	...	Four annas	"	
13	Saman Bisaiti ...	...	Twelve annas	"	
14	Wooden Articles ...	...	Half anna	Per rupee.	
15	Foreign Medicines and veterinary instruments	...	One anna	"	
16	Fees Halqa (Gur and Sugar) ...	...	Half anna	"	
		...	Two annas	Per Halqa.	

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Statement showing the import of various articles on which Octroi duty was levied in the towns of Bharatpur and Dig during the Sambat year 1973

Serial No.	Name of Article.	BHARATPUR.		DIG.		Remarks.
		Quantity or Value.	Duty realised.	Quantity or Value.	Duty realised.	
1	Gur	23,064 15 4	Rs. 2,888 1 6	10,010 8 4	Rs. 1,251 1 6	
2	Desi Sugar	9,961 21 8	2,490 6 3	6,901 28 0	1,725 14 0	
3	Rombay Sugar	3,136 20 0	2,352 3 3	21 19 12	24 15 6	
4	Grain	3,44,850 0 0	10,776 9 6	1,47,888 17 4	4,621 7 10	
5	Ghee	3,738 32 12	3,438 1 0	897 12 12	671 5 6	
6	Woolen articles	3,929 15 0	2,120 9 9	4,517 2 0	282 5 8	
7	Shan Bisati	51,700 6 0	1,615 10 3	5,527 8 6	172 12 2	
8	Mangoes	9,652 10 0	603 4 6	3,294 0 0	205 14 0	
9	Potatoes and Arvis	8,510 1 0	1,063 12 0	2,115 30 8	264 7 9	
10	Tobacco	2,595 39 4	1,297 15 3	501 31 8	250 14 10	
11	Charcoal	5,337 10 0	33 9 3	1,642 20 0	102 10 6	
12	Hemp, ropes etc.	1,424 35 8	712 7 6	188 10 8	94 4 3	
13	Kas Babul	756 35 0	94 9 9	476 7 0	59 8 6	
14	Foreign Medicines	Rs. 4,516 0 0	141 1 11	Rs. 225 8 0	7 0 9	
15	Wool and Blankets	358 16 0	358 6 3	22 16 2	22 6 6	
16	Fees Halqa	...	62 0 7	...	139 13 0	
17	Miscellaneous	...	17 12 6	...	2 10 0	
	Total	.....	30,019 8 5	.....	9,899 7 10	

APPENDIX XXIX.

Statement showing the import of Various articles on which Octroi Duty was levied in the towns of Pargana, Kamen, Kaisarwar, Kumer and Weir during Sambat year 1973

Name of Articles.	BAYANA.		KAMAN.		BHUSAWAR.		KUMHER.		WEIR.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	Quantity.	Duty realised.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Gur ...	7,413-33-0	926-11-3	6,642-10-3	830-5-0	3,582-30-0	110-5-9	5,022-25-8	627-13-9	2,642-6-0	330-6-3	
Tesi Sugar ...	6,271-28-10	1,568-0-0	7,186-10-12	1,871-10-0	987-22-8	246-15-3	2,581-18-4	645-6-6	1,625-37-8	406-7-9	
Bombay Sugar.	11-9-0	8-6-0	19-10-0	14-7-0	839-12-8	629-7-9	36-4-0	27-1-3	9-29-8	7-5-0	
Miscellaneous	...	9-7-0	...	2-10-9	..	30-3-6	...	1-5-3	...	0-7-9	
Total ..	..	2,512-9-0	...	2,739-0-9	...	1,317-0-3	...	301-10-9	...	744-10-9	

APPENDIX XXX.

Statement showing the quantity of goods imported and subsequently exported and the amount of Octroi duty refunded thereon during the Sambat year 1973.

Serial No.	Name of articles on which refund is allowed.	Bharatpur.		Dig		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Amount	Quantity.	Amount.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
1	Grain ...	57,842-4	1,810-10-0	3557-5-0	111-0-10½	
2	Ghee ...	72-2-0	59-10-9	7-7-8	5-15-5	
3	Tobacco ...	8-10-0	4-2-0	12-20-0	6-4-0	
4	Charcoal ...	61-10-0	3-13-3	210-0-0	13-2-0	
	Total ...	...	1,878-4-0	...	136-6-7 3½	

APPENDIX XXXI.

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force in the Bharatpur State.

Serial No.	Articles.	Rate.		Unit.	Remarks.
		Import.	Export.		
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		
1	Oil-seeds ...	0 3 0	0 3 0	Per maund.	
2	Rice ...	0 4 0	.....	"
3	Kirana ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	"	
4	Lakhota ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	"	
5	Cotton ginned ...	.....	0 12 0	"	
6	Cotton unginned ...	.....	0 4 0	"	
7	Madar cotton (Auk) ginned ..	.....	0 12 0	"	
8	" " (unginned ...	.....	0 4 0	"	
9	Foreign cloths ...	2 8 0	.....	"
10	Country cloths ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	"	
11	Metal Pukhta ...	1 8 0	.....	"
12	Metal Kham ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	"	
13	Ghee butter ...	.....	0 12 0	"	
14	Oil ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	"	
15	Shora Pukhta ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	"	
16	Khal Binola ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	"	
17	Pan ...	.....	1 8 0	"	
18	Munj Ban, and Sink ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	"	
19	Udla Khatoti ...	.....	0 1 0	"	
20	Chuna Kali ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	"	
21	Gota Kinari ...	0 1 0	0 0 0	Per Rupee.	
22	Leather goods ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	"	
23	Paper ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	"	
24	Gun powder ...	0 0 6	0 0 6	"	
25	Oxen and buffaloes ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	Per Head.	
26	She buffaloes ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	"	
27	Cows ...	.....	3 0 0	"	
28	Camels ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	"	
29	Sheep and goats ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	"	
30	Elephants ...	10 0 0	.....	Per Rupees 100	
31	Charsa ...	0 2 0	1 0 0	Per piece.	
32	Bachaila ...	0 1 0	1 0 0	"	
33	Nari ...	0 1 0	0 1 0	"	
34	Stone Carts ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	Per cart.	
35	Chuna Bari ...	0 0 6	0 0 6	Per maund.	

APPENDIX XXXII.

Statement showing import and export of various articles on which customs duty was charged in Bharatpur State during the Sambat year 1973.

Serial No.	Name of articles.	Quantity or Value.		Amount of duty realised.						Remarks.
		Imported.	Exported.	Import.	Export.	Total duty.				
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
1	Oil seeds		2,11,972 12 0	.....	39,746 1 6	39,746 1 9			
2	Rice	68,690 24 12	.....	17,173 2 9	.....	17,173 2 9			
3	Kirana	7,770 37 7	17,166 30 12	7,772 8 3	17,467 1 0	25,239 9 3				
4	Lakhota	2,913 9 4	2,2 5 25 12	728 5 6	551 9	1,279 14 9				
5	Cotton ginned ... ..	.....	10,796 36 0	.....	8,098 5 9	8,098 5 9			
6	Madar Cotton ... ..	.....	598 20 8	.....	448 14 6	448 14 6			
7	Cotton unginned ... ..	.....	53,771 32 6	.....	13,143 1 6	13,443 1 6			
8	Foreign Cloths	2,381 11 4	0 5 8	5,96 11 6	5 6	5,961 1 0				
9	Foreign thread	8 23 4	.....	21 7 3	.....	21 7 3			
10	Cloth (Country made)	6,633 1 10	1,756 13 8	6,681 3 0	1,756 10 0	8,440 13 0				
11	Thread	49,93 29 8	18 13 4	4,999 1 6	18 5 3	5,017 6 9				
12	Metal (Pukhta)	853 7 6	.....	1,280 9 3	.....	1,280 9 3			
13	" (Kham)	4,691 23 0	1,851 28 10	2,345 15 9	915 14 3	3,261 14 0				
14	Ghee	0 2 8	5,034 3 4	0 0 9	3,776 10 6	3,776 11 3				
15	Oil	10,282 15 6	6 5 14 2	3,856 15 0	2 9 6 3	4,096 5 3				
16	Saltpetre (Pukhta )	.....	1,261 8 4	.....	473 5 6	473 5 6			
17	" (Kham )	.....	5 73 24 0	.....	1,08 10 9	1,080 10 9			
18	Khal and Bin la ...	11,589 29 0	14,82 27 0	1,448 13 9	1,852 9 9	3,3 1 3 6				
19	Bettles (Pan)	0 3 12	4,101 8 4	0 2 3	6,164 4 9	6,164 7 0				
20	Munj and Ban ...	4,891 7 8	5,948 16 0	305 13 9	315 14 3	621 12 0				
21	Udla Khatoti S. plates	.....	6, 38 20 0	.....	396 2 6	596 2 6			
22	Chuna Kalai ...	3,726 11 8	4 20 0	465 14 6	0 8 6	466 7 0				
23	Chuna Bari ...	87 10 0	745 30 0	2 12 0	23 6 3	26 2 3				
24	TOTAL ...	1,29,571 6 1	3,14,180 19 2	.....	.....	.....	
25	Gota Kinari...	Worth Rs. A. P. 19,943 4 3	Worth Rs. A. P. 1,246 9 6	1,246 9 6	.....	1,246 9 6			
26	Boots and Shoes ...	13,001 13 6	1,18 15 0	814 8 6	73 13 0	888 5 6				
27	Paper	21,776 6 0	829 0 0	1,361 0 9	51 13 0	1,412 13 9				
28	Gun powder ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	TOTAL ...	54,751 7 9	2,009 15 0	.....	.....	.....	
30	Oxen & M. Buffaloes.	1,118 (No.)	17,626 (No.)	2,236 0 0	35,252 0 0	37,488 0 0				
31	She Buffaloes ...	13 "	4,127 "	52 0 0	16,518 0 0	16,560 0 0				
32	Camels	7 "	2 1 "	21 0 0	412 4 0	465 4 0			* 97 camels at the rate of Rs. 1.4	
33	Cows... ..	12 "	3,900 "	36 0 0	11,600 0 0	11,636 0 0				
34	Elephants ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Goats and Sheep ...	136 "	19,181 "	34 0 0	4,788 6 0	4,822 6 0			* 55 at the rate of 0-2-0 per goat or sheep.	
36	Charsa (Leather Khal)	4,391 1/2 "	8 2 1/2 "	549 5 0	802 8 0	1,351 13 0				
37	Bichhila	907 "	17 "	56 11 0	17 0 0	73 11 0				
38	Nari	129 "	4,634 "	8 1 0	2,727 2 0	2,735 3 0				
39	Stone Carts	1,658 "	26 "	829 0 0	13 0 0	842 0 0				
40	" Dhakail ... ..	.....	1 "	.....	0 4 0	0 4 0			
41	" Asses... ..	149 "	.....	4 10 6	.....	4 10 6			
42	TOTAL ...	8,523 1/2 "	89,518 1/2 "	...	...	...	
43	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	60,295-7 -0	1,69,145-5-9	2,29,440-12-9			

